

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.



# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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**NOTICE.**

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## PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES.

#### *Yellow fever in the United States.*

The total number of cases and deaths officially reported at New Orleans is as follows: Cases, 1,129; deaths, 165 from July 21 to August 17.

In Louisiana, outside of New Orleans, according to telegrams received August 14 and 15 from the State board of health of Louisiana, the following cases and deaths have occurred: Ascension Parish, Port Barrow, 1 case and 1 death; Avoyelles Parish, Bunkie, 1 case and 1 death; Caddo Parish, Shreveport detention camp, 4 cases; Calcasieu Parish, Bonami, 3 cases and 2 deaths; East Carroll Parish, Lake Providence, 1 case and 1 death; Iberville Parish, Bayou Goula, 1 case and 1 death; Jefferson Parish, Bell plantation, 1 case and 1 death, vicinity of Waggaman, 2 cases and 2 deaths, Westwego, 2 cases and 2 deaths; Lafourche Parish, Bowie, 1 case and 1 death, Lafourche Crossing, 2 cases; Madison Parish, Tallulah, 2 cases and 1 death; Plaquemines Parish, Fort St. Phillip, 1 case and 1 death, vicinity of Pointe à la Hache, 4 cases and 1 death, Vaccaro plantation, 6 cases; Rapides Parish, Alexandria detention camp, 2 cases; St. Charles Parish, Diamond plantation and vicinity, about 18 cases and 3 deaths; St. James Parish, Litcher, 1 case; St. John Parish, Reserve plantation and vicinity, about 12 cases and 2 deaths; St. Mary Parish, Morgan City (afterwards disputed), 1 case, Patterson, 42 cases and 1 death, Riverside plantation, 6 cases and 2 deaths; and Terrebonne Parish, Ardoyne plantation, 2 cases and 1 death.

In the United States, outside of Louisiana, the following cases have been reported, aside from those in quarantine since the beginning of present prevalence: Montgomery, Alabama, July 28, 1 case; Tampa, Florida, July 28, 1 case; Lumberton, July 28, 1 case; Mississippi City, to August 17, 10 cases; and Sumrall, Miss., August 2, 1 case. (See table.)

August 4 and 5. Acting Assistant Surgeon Clark, Cairo, Ill., reported that the cases of suspected yellow fever reported on towboats from New Orleans to Pittsburg proved to be of another nature.

The work of mosquito destruction is being vigorously pushed at New Orleans under direction of Surgeon White, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, according to the arrangement whereby the Service furnishes the medical officers to control all sanitary measures, the citizens of New Orleans, by their telegram of August 6, promising to supply the money to pay for labor and material.

The following telegrams, additional to those heretofore printed in the Public Health Reports, explain the official preliminaries of the work of sanitation under Federal control at New Orleans:

August 4. From Surgeon White, New Orleans:

Meeting of business organizations, committee parish medical society, city health officer, and prominent citizens, with only one dissenting voice have asked governor to request Federal control to stamp out disease. Governor has phoned Souchon that he will wire President immediately, requesting this. Citizens have raised large fund and promise to raise more; amount not yet definitely settled.

\* \* \* \* \*

August 4. To Surgeon White:

Referring to your telegram to-day, to which this is only tentative reply, if proposed plan acted on in affirmative, what plan would you map out and what the scope of operations under your charge? How many commissioned officers would have to be detailed and how many acting assistants employed? Answer.

August 4. The following telegram was received from Surgeon White, New Orleans:

Work offered Service is total control of eradication in city. My plan involves districting of city with organization for oiling, screening, fumigating in each district under separate commissioned officers, of all infected vicinities, seventeen wards in city each making fairly convenient district and being as large as one officer can handle. Those already here are overworked trying to guide operations of several hundred men and 14 doctors. Infection is widely scattered and beginning to attack native population. Will need 20 officers and probably as many acting assistants to control about 600 or more men. The total expense for the eradication will be about \$1,500 and perhaps \$2,000 per day, and if not grappled to immediately it will get beyond the latter. Look up the daily record of seventy-eight.

August 5. Surgeon White was telegraphed as follows:

In your telegram of August 4 you state that the citizens have already raised large fund, and promise to raise more, though amount not definitely settled. It is very important that this matter be settled before definite action be taken. Your second telegram of August 4 estimates total expense for eradication at \$1,500 or perhaps \$2,000 per day. You do not state whether this amount is expected to the Service. Bureau estimates for 40 officers, mentioned by you as being required, would be about \$500 per day. The epidemic fund will not permit of \$1,500 to \$2,000 per day. This is absolute. Bureau would be willing to give you all officers necessary, but the labor and material should be furnished by the city, as has been done before. Wire promptly whether this arrangement can be effected that I may give my opinion to the President. Attention should be called to the fact that the Government is now maintaining detention camps in the interest of New Orleans, and expenses must be met for interstate measures. Rush answer.

**August 5. Another telegram was sent Surgeon White as follows:**

President has transmitted to me the request of Governor Blanchard, forwarding resolutions passed in New Orleans, with request to take every step in my power to meet the situation. Concerning the financial situation I wired you this forenoon. The resolutions state that the hearty cooperation of the State and city health authorities, medical societies, and of the merchants and people generally is pledged in such action as may be taken by the Government. In considering Service control there should be some definite written agreement as to the aid of State and city governments, particularly the city government, including all its branches. It is the intention of the Bureau, if matter is taken up, to put you in charge, and necessary to start under fair conditions in order to succeed. Bureau has not yet received any recommendations from you in the matter, and would be glad to have it. Would not a city ordinance be needed?

**August 6. The following telegram was received, addressed to Surgeon-General Wyman:**

The citizens of New Orleans pledge themselves to secure and furnish the funds necessary to pay the expenses which your Service may incur for labor and material in dealing with the situation here in accordance with Doctor White's telegram to you.

MARTIN BEHRMAN, *Mayor*;  
CHARLES JANVIER,  
WILLIAM ADLER,  
GUS LOHMAN, Sr.,  
W. G. TOBALT,  
*Citizens' Committee.*

**August 6. From Surgeon White, New Orleans, the following two telegrams were received:**

Citizens' conference wires to-day that if you furnish the officers they will furnish three thousand per day if it be needed. They begin with sixty-odd thousand in hand and can easily raise the rest. They give us authority to discharge and employ, and in no way tie our hands. No offer could be more frank, and I recommend that we accept the trust at the earliest possible moment, because time is extremely valuable.

Funds promised for work by bankers, merchants, and mayor will be disbursed by Colonel Janvier and rolls kept under his orders. Mayor verbally promises in open conference to supplement if need be and to give full police authority. Is the committee telegram to you, signed by mayor and several representative wealthy men, sufficient written agreement? City ordinances, including one recently passed, are sufficient.

**August 6. The following telegrams were sent to Surgeon White:**

Telegrams from yourself and Mayor Behrman and others, members of citizens' committee, received. Take charge at once. Will wire the committee to-morrow.

Have ordered the following officers to report to you: Blue, Greene, McMullen, Currie, Rucker, Steger, Smith, and Sweet.

**August 7. Surgeon Wertenbaker, who had on August 2 been directed to proceed as soon as possible to Atlanta, Ga., established an office there for the purpose of issuing certificates to refugees, of whom a large number, between 500 and 1,000, were in that city.**

August 8 and 9 the following telegrams were sent to Surgeon Wertenbaker:

Arrange with railroad ticket offices and begin issuing certificates.

Authorized to have certificates printed. Have them read that the individuals are six days from any infected place. Authorized to rent office, wiring amount, if not obtainable otherwise.

August 8. Health Officer Porter at Tampa, Fla., reported, that Dr. John Guitéras, the representative of the Cuban Government, had thoroughly examined the health conditions of Tampa and confirmed the diagnosis of dengue in the case previously reported by Doctor Porter. The situation as regards the yellow-fever case imported from New Orleans he declared closed.

The patient had recovered, and there was no sickness among the inmates of the house in which the case occurred or in houses in the vicinity; 19 days had elapsed since the importation of the case.

August 9. With the object of extending and perfecting the system of train inspection, Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, at Jackson, Miss., was directed to arrange with Surgeon White and Dr. J. F. Hunter, president of the Mississippi State board of health, for taking direction of the 21 train inspectors then serving there under employment by Surgeon White and under direction of Doctor Hunter. He was authorized to nominate 6 additional inspectors.

August 9. In a letter from Marshall, Tex., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger outlined the antimosquito campaign phase of the work undertaken by him under Bureau instructions. At Vicksburg, July 28, he addressed the city council on the life history of the *Stegomyia fasciata*, emphasizing those features most important in a national campaign of extermination. At a meeting of the physicians and health board of Hot Springs, Ark., he made an address accentuating the rôle of the *Stegomyia fasciata* in the transmission of yellow fever and the best methods of limiting the breeding and destruction of the insect and the importance of promptly screening all cases of fever.

A mass meeting was called in Shreveport, August 6, at which Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, instead of giving a formal talk, solicited interrogations from the citizens regarding the control of yellow fever, to which he made explanatory responses. August 11 he gave a talk on yellow fever and mosquitoes at Zwolle, La., and also spoke on the proper way of managing smallpox outbreaks. There were some cases of smallpox at Zwolle.

August 9. In a telegram from Marshall, Tex., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger announced he was leaving, with local officials, to attend a consultation at the State line with officers of Shreveport touching modifications of quarantine, and that he would give a mosquito talk to a mass meeting.

August 9. The following telegram was sent to Captain Ross, Revenue-Cutter Service, Gulfport, Miss.:

Have request from State Health Officer Porter for services of the *Hamilton* for coast patrol between Pensacola and Perdido Bay to apprehend refugees from infected territory, which is at present Louisiana, and give them option of returning to Louisiana or being conveyed to the quarantine to work out their period of detention of six days. Please order *Hamilton* accordingly and direct commanding officer as indicated. Pensacola quarantine has been ordered to receive any refugees and care for them.

August 10. The following reply was received:

*Hamilton* ordered on patrol between Pensacola and Perdido Bay as you request, and commanding officer instructed.

Ross, Captain.

August 9. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young was ordered to nominate an acting assistant surgeon who should proceed to Lake Providence, La., to ascertain the condition of affairs there and who would be able to instruct the people in measures for the destruction of mosquitoes.

August 9. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young telegraphed from Jackson, Miss., that Doctor Krauss was going to Lake Providence, stopping en route to investigate a suspicious case at Tullulah, La.

August 9. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, telegraphed as follows:

Steamer *Harald* arrived to-day from Colon and Bocas via Mobile quarantine. Seven yellow fever. Cargo, 15,000 bunches bananas. Mobile health authorities refuse to allow cargo fruit to enter, and remand her with fruit and crew to this station. I consider this ship and cargo especially dangerous, and recommend dumping cargo at sea. Please instruct immediately.

August 10. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young telegraphed that Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss reported, August 10, that no sickness was present at Lake Providence, La. The case previously reported ended fatally July 29. Sixteen days had elapsed since last possible exposure, and suspects were released August 10.

August 10. Work on the camp which had been ordered to be put in readiness at Fontainebleau was directed to be suspended and Surgeon Smith and Passed Surgeon Lavinder were ordered to New Orleans.

August 9. The following telegram was received from Dr. J. H. Egan, secretary of the Illinois State board of health:

Will you favor me with your advice regarding permitting banana cars from New Orleans to enter quarantined district in southern Illinois? Citizens are protesting against admission. Acting Assistant Surgeon Griffiths found large number *Stegomyia* in empty and loaded banana cars, Cairo, yesterday.

August 10. A telegram was sent to Dr. J. A. Egan as follows:

Replying to your telegram, August 9, there is a possibility of the cars mentioned conveying infected mosquitoes from New Orleans, and Bureau is making investigation into the facts and will wire you again.

August 10. The following telegram was received from Secretary Albright, Tennessee state board of Health, Memphis:

The mayor of Chattanooga and citizens are extremely anxious for you to take charge of train inspection through Hamilton County. I have a thorough inspection service in west Tennessee and will hold on until you perfect it to Fulton and Cairo.

August 10. The following telegram was sent to Surgeon White:

Secretary State board of health of Illinois wires for advice regarding permitting banana cars from New Orleans to enter quarantined districts in southern Illinois; that citizens are protesting against admission and that Acting Assistant Surgeon Griffiths found large numbers of stegomyia in empty and loaded cars day before yesterday at Cairo. Bureau believes there is danger in these cars and contemplates immediate action prohibiting, but before doing so wishes any comment or suggestion you have to make. Please wire answer promptly.

August 11. The following telegram was sent to Surgeon White:

Under interstate quarantine regulations take immediate action to prevent shipment of bananas or banana cars out of New Orleans.

August 11: The following telegram was sent to Doctor Egan:

Dr. J. A. EGAN, *Secretary State Board of Health, Springfield, Ill.:*

Have wired Surgeon White, at New Orleans, directing him to prevent shipment out of New Orleans of bananas or banana cars. This order applies to New Orleans only; no restrictions on bananas or banana cars from noninfected cities.

This was repeated to Secretary Hunter, State board of health, Jackson, Miss.; Secretary Albright, State board of health, Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary Christian, State board of health, Little Rock, Ark.; State Health Officer Porter, Tampa, Fla.

August 10. The following telegram was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, at Gulf Quarantine, Miss., regarding the amendment to special quarantine regulations for fruit vessels contained in Department circular dated August 10, printed elsewhere in the present number of the Public Health Reports:

Department circular to-day denies the special privileges to fruit vessels which, returning to or going from the United States, enter infected ports not strictly fruit ports. This means Colon.

This telegram was repeated to Acting Assistant Surgeon Duke, Pascagoula, Miss.; Dr. J. Y. Porter, Tampa, Fla.; Asst. Surg. John S. Boggess, Cape Charles Quarantine, Fort Monroe, Va.; Passed Asst. Surg. B. S. Warren, Quarantine, Southport, N. C.; Dr. Edmond Souchon, president Louisiana board of health, New Orleans, La.; Dr. George R. Tabor, State health officer, Austin, Tex.; Dr. T. Grange Simons, Charleston, S. C.

August 10. The following telegram relating to the same subject was sent to Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr at Colon:

Fruit vessels stopping at Colon can not engage in fruit trade under Department circular No. 25, but will be subject to quarantine regulations relating to any other vessels on arrival at United States ports. Notify agents. Continue precautions on these vessels as if ordinary merchant vessels.

Similar information was sent, August 10 and 11, to Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout, at Bocas del Toro, and to Assistant Surgeon Burkhalter, at Brunswick, Ga.

August 11. The following telegram was received from Dr. L. M. Powers, health officer at Los Angeles, Cal.:

Advise what action against fruits and persons from New Orleans.

To this the following reply was sent:

Surgeon White, New Orleans, has been directed to prevent shipment out of New Orleans of bananas or banana cars. This order applies to New Orleans only; no restrictions on bananas or banana cars from noninfected cities. As to persons, if less than six days from New Orleans, believe they should be kept under observation if you have *Stegomyia*. Wire if you have *Stegomyia*. According to information here, you have not.

August 11. Surgeon Young was wired at Jackson, Miss., as follows:

Wire promptly how far north the protection of train inspection service under you extends. This inquiry relates particularly to Baltimore, Norfolk, and surrounding cities.

August 11. From Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss., a dispatch was received in reply to Bureau telegram dated August 11:

North and south, all covering Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, Illinois Central, Memphis and via Jackson, Tenn., to Fulton, Ky.; New Orleans and Northeastern to Meridian, to Gulfport, and Ship Island to Jackson; Mobile and Ohio, west points, Mississippi, and, by request of Albright, all extending to Jackson, Tenn.; east and west Alabama and Vicksburg from Shreveport, La., to Meridian, Miss., connecting with Alabama inspection Frisco Memphis to across Alabama line. We should cover as formerly the Southern Memphis to Chattanooga because this road, crossing western Tennessee, northern Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, all north bound lines, those States controlling east and west movement into all those States from such lines, and deflects northward refugees who would otherwise stop in infectible territory, and to some extent protects the infected territory about eastern ends of Norfolk Western and Southern, but the mail lines into that territory from extreme south are Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, and Main line of the Southern traversing South Carolina, eastern North Carolina, and southern Virginia are entirely unprotected.

August 11. The following telegram was received from Dr. James G. Riddick, president of the board of health, Norfolk, Va.:

Is quarantine at New Orleans so rigid as to protect outside places? Is detention properly conducted? Are ships fumigated on leaving?

August 11 and 12. In response to his inquiry dated August 11, the following telegrams were sent to Dr. James G. Riddick, president of the board of health, Norfolk, Va.:

No vessel will be allowed to enter from New Orleans through the Cape Charles quarantine without disinfection and being held five days. Quarantine officer especially instructed to this effect. Suggest you place inspectors on incoming trains and steamboats and require evidence of absence from New Orleans or any infected place in Louisiana for at least six days or hold them under surveillance to cover that period. Charleston and Savannah have adopted similar methods.

Bureau has instructed Surgeon White, New Orleans; Surgeon Wertenbaker, who is supervising travel at Atlanta, Ga., and Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, in charge of train-inspection service throughout the South, to notify all through passengers from Louisiana that they will not be allowed to disembark at any point south of a line drawn

from Washington to Memphis, except in localities incapable of becoming infected and whose authorities are willing to receive them, or until they present satisfactory evidence that they have been at least six days away from Louisiana. This in accordance with interstate quarantine regulations. This supplements my telegram of yesterday.

August 11. The following telegram was sent to Dr. James Bosley, health commissioner, Baltimore, Md.:

Are you taking any means of inspecting passengers from New Orleans or other infected places in Louisiana? Suggest you place inspectors on incoming trains and steamboats and require evidence of absence from New Orleans or any infected place in Louisiana for at least six days, or hold them under surveillance to cover that period. Charleston and Savannah have adopted similar measures.

This telegram was repeated to the city health officer, Newport News, Va., and city health officer, Portsmouth, Va.

August 11. The following telegram was received from Surgeon White:

Berry ill with yellow fever since yesterday afternoon. Temperature at present 103; pulse 102.

Surgeon White was instructed to keep the Bureau informed of Assistant Surgeon Berry's condition. On August 13 Doctor Berry was reported to be resting easy.

August 11. From Jackson, Miss., Passed Assistant Surgeon Young requested to be informed as to the procedure authorized by Bureau in cases of relapse in yellow fever. He was informed that the same precautions should be adopted as for new cases.

August 11. The following telegram from Dr. T. S. Pope, health officer, Portsmouth, Va., was received in reply to the foregoing:

Your suggestion in relation to inspection and detention will be carried into effect immediately.

August 11. Asst. Surg. H. G. Ebert, who had been ordered to return from leave and report at New Orleans, telegraphed from Detroit, Mich., that he was leaving that night for New Orleans.

August 12. Surgeon Wertenbaker telegraphed that at Atlanta there was an overwhelming application for certificates. Everybody who travels, he said, asks for one. He issues them only to passengers going south and to the seaboard; otherwise, he said, he would be unable to supply the demand.

August 12. The following report on favorable conditions in Mississippi was received from Surgeon Wasdin at Gulfport, Miss.:

Restrictions have to-day been removed from all suspicious places and persons in Mississippi.

The public as a rule is reasonable to argument, and most of the towns in the State are alive to the importance of the destruction of the *Stegomyia*. Courtesy and helpfulness have been shown the Service on all sides. Our maritime patrol is efficient and soon will be perfect.

August 12. Surgeon White was instructed to make six days the period of detention at detention camps.

August 12. Secretary Hunter, of the Louisiana State board of health, was telegraphed at Jackson, Miss., that Surgeon White had been instructed to make six days the period of detention in detention camps.

August 13. A telegram was received from Dr. J. A. Albright, secretary of the Tennessee State board of health:

Anxious to have inspection service extended to cover through trains in west Tennessee while State handles local trains. Can't you authorize Young to do this, and also cover the Southern and the Queen and Crescent into Chattanooga for protection of southeastern Tennessee.

August 14. Dr. J. A. Albright, secretary of the State board of health, Nashville, Tenn., was telegraphed:

Replying to your telegram concerning Service taking over your State inspectors, Surgeon Young is in charge for us in your section and I am communicating with him with regard to your inspection service.

The following telegram was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

Albright, of Tennessee, has wired several times requesting Service to take over his train inspection. Have you taken over any inspectors for him? What protection is afforded Tennessee by your system?

August 14. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young telegraphed from Jackson, Miss.:

Have not yet taken over any inspector for Albright. We cover all through trains Illinois Central lines via both Memphis and Jackson, Tenn., to Fulton, Ky.; Yazoo and Mississippi Valley line, Harrahan to Memphis and from Memphis to Alabama line. This leaves uncovered Mobile and Ohio north of Meridian, and Southern east from Memphis.

August 15. The following telegram was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

Communicate with Albright, secretary State board, Nashville, Tenn., relative train inspection service. Wire statement necessity train inspectors on line Mobile and Ohio north of Meridian and on Southern east from Memphis, with definite recommendations.

August 15. Doctor Albright was advised:

Young has been directed to confer with you in regard to train inspection service.

August 13. The following telegram was received from Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health:

Kindly enlighten me with your reasons for stopping shipment of bananas from Mobile and other Southern points.

August 14. Doctor Souchon was wired as follows:

Replying to your telegram 13th, see instructions concerning banana traffic wired this day to Surgeon White.

August 13. Surgeon White telegraphed that he had received a telegram from Surgeon Guitéras saying that he went to Thibodaux the day before. He determined two cases of yellow fever at Lafourche Crossing.

Interpretation of Bureau telegrams, August 12, to Surgeon White relative to passenger traffic, made by request of the general passenger agent of the Southern Railroad:

*Statement.*

Passengers from Louisiana and other infected territory may travel continuously to Atlanta or to points on the west of the main line in Georgia from Atlanta through Gainesville, Greenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte, Salem, Lynchburg, and Washington without interruption, and after remaining for a period of not less than six days in this mountainous territory may then proceed, if desired, to any other point outside of the infected territory if they are well. They may go to other points where no objection exists on the part of the people.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,

*Washington, August 15.*

The above is in accord with telegram sent to Surgeon White at New Orleans on August 12, 1905, a copy of which Mr. Taylor has. The Service officer at Atlanta, Ga., Surgeon Wertenbaker, wires this morning that Florida requires ten days from infected districts, Alabama seven, and Mississippi requires ten to stop and six to pass through the State.

WYMAN.

August 15. The following letter, dated August 14, from Surgeon J. H. White was received relative to Patterson, La.:

I have the honor to inform you that Surgeon Guitéras arrived at Patterson, La., at 5 p. m. 10th instant, and reports having had a conference with the town officials and the citizens' committee. Twenty-nine cases of fever reported up to that time and still under treatment, only 2 being serious. The committee reported some screening of patients and oiling of streets. Outlined a course of action which was acceptable, consisting of an isolation hospital under charge of Doctor Rudolph, representing the State board; the appointment of five inspectors to visit each house daily and report all cases of illness; the formation of two screening and two fumigation gangs and one for oiling, with a separate party to look after the screening of cisterns. The plan is now in operation. Think chances of stamping out the fever fair.

August 14. Surgeon Wertenbaker telegraphed from Atlanta, Ga.:

Porter wires Florida requires ten days from infected districts for certificate for entry to State; Mississippi requires ten to stop, six to pass through State; Alabama, seven; others unknown. Can we not get uniform time for all States? I only grant certificate after careful inquiry and satisfactory evidence, and six days seems enough.

August 15. The following telegram was sent to Surgeon Wertenbaker:

Notify intending passengers of the time of absence from infected districts required by Florida, Alabama, and other States, and issue certificates accordingly. This in effect until further advised.

**August 14. Surgeon White, New Orleans, telegraphed:**

Suggest you send Goldberger to see Doctor Gremillion at Alexandria to settle diagnosis. Very difficult to send an officer from here account no regular train. Answer quick, as we may prevent a focus.

**August 15. Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger was telegraphed, August 15, at Jackson House, Mansfield, La.:**

Proceed by first train to Alexandria, Louisiana, to settle diagnosis. Confer with Doctor Gremillion. Wire report here and information to White. Await orders at Alexandria.

He reported, the same day, that he was leaving for Alexandria as directed and the next day that he had arrived there.

**August 16. Surgeon Wasdin wired from Gulfport, Miss.:**

To-day one yellow fever at Mississippi City, Miss. Am taking all measures to limit it. Very probable that several minor cases are true ones. Focus capable of elimination. Few people, fortunately.

The same day the following telegram was sent to Surgeon Wasdin:

Can you trace yellow fever Mississippi City to refugee from New Orleans?

The following telegram was sent:

PORTER, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Osterhout, Bocas, cables to-day: "First yellow to-day."

WYMAN.

Repeated to Wille, quarantine, Biloxi, Miss.; Goldthwaite, health officer, Mobile, Ala.; Souchon, president State board health, New Orleans, La.; State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.

August 16. A dispatch from Surgeon White announced the arrival of Passed Assistant Surgeon Greene and Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen at New Orleans.

August 16. From Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger the following telegram from Alexandria, La. was received:

Confirm yellow fever. Will wire White. Awaiting further orders.

August 17. Surgeon White, New Orleans, sent the following dispatch to the Bureau:

Have message from Governor Blanchard saying that mayor of Alexandria wires him that authorities want Service to take control. The governor asks me to wire you for permission, and to send good man to put in control. Guiteras now working Patterson, Lafayette, and Rayne, and Corput three or four points on Mississippi Valley road. Can not possibly spare any other experienced officers from here. What shall I tell governor; or will you wire him at Baton Rouge? Believe we are getting a good grip on present situation in city, but feel that we must help control parishes or city will be reinfected. I invite particular attention to present death rate as against '78, death rate being real test.

**August 17. In this connection Surgeon White was telegraphed:**

Goldberger is now at Alexandria. Have wired him to take advisory control, selecting one resident physician upon whom he can impress the Service methods and

remain there until exigencies of Service require me to order him elsewhere. It is taken for granted that this is in accordance with wishes of State board of health. Please notify Governor Blanchard accordingly. Goldberger will keep you informed as well as myself.

The same day a dispatch was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, Alexandria, La:

Governor Blanchard and mayor of Alexandria have requested through White, who is in touch with State board of health, that Service take control at Alexandria. You are directed to take advisory control, selecting the proper official, whom you will make familiar with Service methods, retaining your advisory control until Bureau finds it necessary to order you elsewhere. This may happen at any time and may be a temporary absence from Alexandria or a lengthy one. Wire Bureau daily full account of situation and keep White informed also. \* \* \*

August 17. Surgeon Wasdin telegraphed from Gulfport, Miss.:

At Mississippi City a determination case occurred yesterday while investigating ill-defined type of fever. This case sharp accentuated. Eight histories in same group of houses to-day. Tenth case woman who sat in sick room of two of the eight minor cases who became ill five days after such exposure. Can not yet decide origin. \* \* \* Local physician reported thrice weekly no suspicious cases on hand. Am now making house inspection, proceeding against the stegomyia vigorously. Infected focus closely guarded. \* \* \*

The same day a telegram was sent to Surgeon Wasdin at Gulfport by the Bureau:

Bureau suggests you have an acting assistant proceeding constantly along the coast from place to place to meet just such incident as occurred at Mississippi City. Could you not use Lebaron in this manner?

August 18. The latest information indicates that Assistant Surgeon Berry, ill with yellow fever at New Orleans, is on the road to recovery.

The following letters bearing on the yellow fever situation have been received:

*Report from Vicksburg, Miss.—Sanitary measures adopted—Organization for mosquito destruction.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hicks reports, August 2, as follows:

The city has quarantined against the State of Louisiana, and inspectors are placed on all trains and on all steamboats. The city council has elected 3 men, selected from their board of aldermen, to serve as a sanitary committee, to act on the advice of their city physician.

The number of garbage carts has been doubled, and a capable working force is employed to keep the streets of the city clean. Four squads of men from the fire department are flushing out gutters, culverts, etc. They are followed by a crew scattering lime. Closets are disinfected with chloride of lime and crude carbolic acid; permanganate of potash is used as a deodorizer; Platt's chlorides are used by people able to purchase same; some oil has been used.

This morning I saw the mayor and some of the sanitary committee in council with the city physician, and urged them to organize a mosquito brigade. Four squads of men (one to each ward of the city) will be under the supervision of a captain who will have a number of men under his command, armed with a plentiful supply of coal oil.

A house-to-house campaign will be inaugurated, and a general cleaning up of yards and alleys will be the result. Each captain has been instructed to carry out the rules for mosquito destruction.

I think that in two or three days we will have a very clean city. It is remarkably healthy for this season of the year. There has been no yellow fever here. Some so-called suspicious cases have been diagnosed intermittent malarial fever.

*Report from Charleston, S. C.—Ten days' absence from yellow-fever infected localities required for entry into city.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sams reports, August 4, as follows:

The time of absence from yellow-fever infected localities, before admission to this city, has been increased by the local health authorities, from five days, as previously required, to a period of ten days, and a more rigid inspection of shipping from north as well as south has been instituted.

#### AMENDMENT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR FRUIT VESSELS.

[Department Circular No. 88, 1905.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1905.

*To United States consular officers, masters, and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, National, State, and local quarantine officers, and others:*

The provisions of Department Circular No. 25, March 24, 1904, permitting vessels from foreign ports with perishable cargoes of fruit to enter southern ports of the United States without detention, shall not apply to vessels engaged in the fruit trade which, en route from or to the United States, enter at ports that are not fruit ports and which are infected with yellow fever.

WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

Approved:

L. M. SHAW,

*Secretary of the Treasury.*

#### AMENDMENTS TO INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

[Department Circular No. 25, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, 1905.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, August 17, 1905.

*To medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, State and local health authorities, and others concerned:*

The following amendments are hereby made to the interstate quarantine regulations promulgated by this Department September 27, 1894, said regulations and amendments being in accordance with section 3, act of Congress approved February 15, 1893:

#### ARTICLE IV.—Yellow fever.

Article IV is amended so that the several paragraphs shall read as follows:

"(1) Localities infected with yellow fever, and localities contiguous thereto, should be depopulated as rapidly and as completely as possible, so far as the same can be

safely done, persons from noninfected localities who have not been exposed to infection being allowed to leave without detention. Those who have been exposed or who come from infected localities shall be required to undergo a period of detention and observation of six full days from the date of last exposure in a camp of probation or other designated place.

"Articles capable of conveying infection shall not be transported to noninfected localities without disinfection.

"(2) Persons who have been exposed may be permitted to proceed without detention to localities incapable of becoming infected and whose authorities are willing to receive them, and after arrangements have been perfected, to the satisfaction of the proper health officer, for their detention in said localities for a period of six days from last possible exposure to infection.

"(3) The suspects who are isolated as required by paragraph (1), Article III, shall be kept free from all possibility of infection.

"(4) So far as possible, the sick should be removed to a central hospital for treatment, and before removal, en route to and at the hospital, should be screened with mosquito netting to prevent access of mosquitoes.

"(5) Buildings in which yellow fever has occurred, and localities believed to be infected with said disease, must be disinfected by the methods hereinafter provided.

"(6) As soon as the disease becomes epidemic, the railroad trains carrying persons allowed to depart from a city or place infected with yellow fever shall be under medical supervision.

"(7) Common carriers from the infected districts, or believed to be carrying persons and articles capable of conveying infection, shall be subject to a sanitary inspection, and such persons and articles shall not be allowed to proceed except as provided for by paragraphs (1) and (2).

(8) This paragraph is annulled.

#### ARTICLE V.—*Disinfection—For yellow fever.*

Paragraphs (4) and (5) of Article V are hereby annulled, and the following substituted therefor:

"(4) An infected house, apartment, or inclosed space is one containing mosquitoes of the genus *Stegomyia fasciata*, which have become infected by biting a patient suffering with yellow fever during the first three days of the disease. For the destruction of mosquitoes in an infected house, apartment, or inclosed space one or both of the following methods shall be employed:

"(a) By burning in the room or inclosed space sulphur in the proportion of two (2) pounds per 1,000 cubic feet, the time of exposure to be two (2) hours and the room or inclosed space to be tightly closed prior to the ignition of the sulphur; or

"(b) By burning pyrethrum powder in the proportion of one (1) pound per 1,000 cubic feet, the time of exposure to be two (2) hours and the room or inclosed space to be tightly closed prior to the ignition of the powder. In the employment of this method it should be borne in mind that the smoke of pyrethrum is simply stupefying to the mosquitoes, and at the conclusion of the process the insects should be swept up and burned.

"(5) All weeds, grass, and bushes around premises infected with yellow fever must be removed, since they afford hiding places for mosquitoes, and all receptacles which may contain water must be removed, oiled, screened, or frequently emptied, since they attract and furnish breeding places for these insects.

"L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*"

## INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

*Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended August 5, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains .....	223
Persons held .....	0

*Inspection at El Paso, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended August 5, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 224; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 121; inspection certificate, cause of death, corpse transferred into the United States, 1; disinfection soiled linen, imported for laundry work, 517 pieces; detained man and wife two days, both being out only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days from Veracruz, Mexico. Husband's temperature was abnormal at his arrival.

*Inspection at Laredo, Tex.—Mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended August 5, 1905: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 664; immigrants entering from Mexico inspected, 50; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 22; two persons, three days out from Tierra Blanca, Mexico, detained until completed five full days from said place.

Mortality in Laredo, Tex., for month ended May 31, 1905: Inanition, 1; heart disease, 2; heart failure, 1; mitral regurgitation, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; convulsions, 1; congenital debility, 1; stillborn, 1; premature birth, 1; inflammation of umbilicus, 1; stabbed to death, 1; tetanus, 1; puerperal fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 2; tuberculosis, 2; oedema of lungs, 2; pneumonia, 2; acute enteritis, 1; diarrhea, 3; cholera infantum, 1; dysentery, 2; enteric fever, 1; intestinal fever, 1; indigestion, 3; no cause given (age 7 months), 1; no medical attention (age 2 years and age 3 months), 2. Those dying without medical attention, the city health officer assures me, had no contagious disease. Total, 37. Estimated population, 15,000. Rate, 29.6.

Month ended June 30, 1905: Old age, 1; acute nephritis, 1; enteritis, 3; stillborn, 3; tuberculosis, 2; cholera infantum, 1; diarrhea, 1; tuberculosis of lungs, 2; premature birth, 1; entero-colitis, 1; burn, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; inanition, 1; convulsions, 2; indigestion, 1; killed by an engine, 1; gastritis, 2; tuberculosis of bowels, 1; abortion, 1; heart failure, 1; heart disease, 1. Total, 30. Rate, 24.

Mortality at Laredo, Tex., for month of July, 1905: Phthisis pulmonalis, 4; tuberculosis, 2; chronic pulmonitis, 1; bronchitis, 1; gen-

eral decadence (age 20 years), 1; pneumonia, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; old age, 1; entero-colitis, 1; acute congestion of bowels, 1; cholera infantum, 1; enteritis, 1; enteric fever, 1; colic, 1; gastric ulcer, 1; dysenteric fever, 1; convulsions, 1; apoplexy, 1; strangulation (suicide), 1; cerebral affection (age 52), 1; heart disease, 2; marasmus, 2; still-born, 1; heart failure, 1; internal injury (railroad accident), 1; hemorrhage post partum, 1; exhaustion, died at birth, 1; dentition, 2; autointoxication, 1; pyemia, 1; no medical attention (age 1 year), 1; not given (age 60 years), 1. Total, 39. Estimated population, 15,000. Rate, 31.2.

*Mortality at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico—Mosquitoes scarce.*

Month of June, 1905: Tuberculosis, 3; congenital debility, 1; heart disease, organic, 1; remittent fever (age 8 days), 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; old age (88 years), 1. Total, 8. Estimated population, 6,000. Mortality rate, 16 per cent.

Month ended July 31, 1905: Congenital debility, 4; remittent fever (age 16 months), 1; meningitis (age 2 years), 1; angina (age 45 years), 1; cerebral congestion (age 60 years), 1; paralysis (age 2 years), 1; still-born, 1; tetanus (age 3 days), 1; enteric fever, 1; pneumonia, 1. Total, 13. Rate, 26.

I am pleased to be able to report that mosquitoes, including the *Stegomyia*, are scarce, owing, I believe, to the excessive hot and dry atmosphere.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

GEORGIA—*Macon*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 35,000—white, 19,000; colored, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 24—white, 11; colored, 13—including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including 2 from tuberculosis.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of July, 1905. Census population, 261,974. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 7, and 30 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 136, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, measles 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

*Buffalo*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 400,000. Total number of deaths, 472, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 15, and 39 from tuberculosis.

*Saratoga*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 21, including 1 from tuberculosis.

**NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.**—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including enteric fever 3, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**PENNSYLVANIA—Scranton.**—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 120,000. Total number of deaths, 207, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**TENNESSEE—Nashville.**—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 94,605—white, 59,426; colored, 35,179. Total number of deaths, 176—white, 96; colored, 80—including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, whooping cough 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

**WASHINGTON—Seattle.**—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 103, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

#### ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

##### *Report of immigration at Baltimore.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
Baltimore, Md., August 5, 1905.

*Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended August 5, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 1	Bethania <sup>a</sup> .....	Hamburg .....	14
3	Cassel <sup>a</sup> .....	Bremen .....	1
4	Ulstermore .....	Liverpool .....	1
	Total .....		16

<sup>a</sup> Deserters.

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

##### *Report of immigration at Boston.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Boston, Mass., August 5, 1905.

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, August 5, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 31	Admiral Farragut .....	Port Morant, Jamaica .....	4
31	Canopic .....	Naples, Italy .....	1,614
Aug. 2	Admiral Schley .....	Port Morant, Jamaica .....	1
5	Republic .....	Liverpool .....	437
	Total .....		2,056

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Key West.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Key West, Fla., August 7, 1905.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 5 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 31	Martinique.....	Habana .....	2
Aug. 1	Mascotte .....	do .....	23
3	Miami.....	do .....	12
4	Martinique.....	do .....	3
5	Mascotte .....	do .....	27
	Total .....		67

JULIUS OTTO,  
Inspector in Charge.

*Report of immigration at New York.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, August 7, 1905.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 5, 1905.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 30	Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	366
30	St. Paul.....	Southampton and Cherbourg .....	431
30	Parisian.....	Glasgow and Londonderry .....	54
30	Celtic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	259
30	Blucher.....	Hamburg and Boulogne.....	1,181
30	Nord America.....	Naples and Genoa.....	853
31	Astoria.....	Glasgow .....	300
Aug. 1	Morro Castle .....	Habana .....	13
1	Emilia <sup>a</sup> .....	Trieste .....	5
1	Zulmira.....	Brava .....	1
1	Koenigin Luise.....	Naples and Genoa.....	733
1	Bremen.....	Bremen .....	1,080
1	Finland.....	Antwerp .....	873
1	Potsdam.....	Rotterdam .....	947
2	Caronia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	415
2	Oceanic.....	do .....	218
3	Kaiser Wm. de Grosse.....	Bremen .....	592
3	Georgia.....	Naples and Trieste .....	664
3	Montserrat.....	Habana, etc .....	2
3	Florida <sup>a</sup> .....	Trieste .....	5
3	Koenigin Luise.....	Naples.....	1
4	Perugia.....	Palermo and Naples .....	716
5	Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	444
5	Bulgaria.....	Hamburg.....	627
5	Seneca.....	Habana, etc .....	2
5	Yucatan.....	do .....	3
5	Hellig Olav <sup>a</sup> .....	Copenhagen.....	7
5	Terence <sup>a</sup> .....	Santos.....	4
5	Bristol City <sup>a</sup> .....	Hull.....	2
5	Christiania <sup>a</sup> .....	Hamburg.....	1
5	Italia <sup>a</sup> .....	Naples.....	6
5	Homer <sup>a</sup> .....	Rio de Janeiro .....	4
	Total .....		10,809

<sup>a</sup> Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Philadelphia, Pa., August 7, 1905.

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 5, 1905;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 31	Westernland .....	Queenstown and Liverpool .....	501

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

*Inspection of immigrants.*

## MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
Cebu, P. I. ....	June .....	8	8	0	0	No transactions.
Columbia River, Oreg. ....	July .....					
Eagle Pass, Tex. ....	July .....	170	167	3	1	
El Paso, Tex. ....	July .....	2,106	2,083	23	12	No transactions
Gloucester, Mass. ....	July .....					
Laredo, Tex. ....	June .....	163	154	9	7	
New Orleans, La. ....	July .....	132	126	6	3	No transactions. Alien crews, 288 inspected; 281 passed; 7 rejected; 3 certified.
Northport, Wash. ....	July .....	53	51	2	0	
Portland, Oreg. ....	July .....					
Port Townsend, Wash. ....	July .....	8	8	0	0	
San Francisco, Cal. ....	July .....	710	628	82	17	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. ....	July .....	170	161	9	8	

## Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	<b>UNITED STATES:</b>				
1	Alexandria, Va .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C. ....	do ..	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla. ....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda .....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
5	Puntarasa .....	do ..	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga. ....	do ..	Sp. brig Joven Antonio...	July 31	Habana
7	Cape Charles, Va .....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Fear, N. C. ....	do ..	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Keys, Fla. ....	do ..	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg ..	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla. ....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do ..	.....	.....	.....
13	Eastport, Me .....	Aug. 10	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal .....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash. ....	do ..	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	July 29	Am. schr. Starke <sup>a</sup> .....	July 20	Veracruz
			Br. schr. Blomidon <sup>a</sup> .....	July 21	Colon
			Am. schr. Susie B. Dantz- ler.	July 23	Progreso
			Am. schr. Etna .....	do ..	Laguna
			Nor. ss. Columbia .....	July 24	Colon and Bocas via Mobile.
			Am. schr. Garibaldi .....	July 27	New Orleans
			Am. schr. Albert Baldwin	do ..	do
			Am. tug Berenice .....	July 28	do
			Am. schr. Henrietta J. Powell.	.....	Veracruz
			Lugger Young Nicholas ..	do ..	New Orleans
			Lugger Vincenzo Riso .....	do ..	do
			Am. schr. Chas. W. Mackey	do ..	do
			Lugger Young Sam .....	do ..	do
		Aug. 5	Br. schr. Blomidon <sup>a</sup> .....	July 20	Colon
			Nor. ss. Columbia <sup>a</sup> .....	July 24	Colon and Bocas del Toro.
			Am. schr. Garibaldi <sup>a</sup> .....	July 27	New Orleans
			Am. schr. Albert Bald- win. <sup>a</sup>	do ..	do
			Am. tug Berenice <sup>a</sup> .....	July 28	do
			Am. schr. Henrietta J. Powell. <sup>a</sup>	.....	do
			Lugger Young Nicholas <sup>a</sup> ..	July 28	do
			Lugger Vincenzo Riso <sup>a</sup> .....	do ..	do
			Schr. Chas. W. Mackey <sup>a</sup> ..	do ..	do
			Lugger Young Sam <sup>a</sup> .....	do ..	do
			Schr. Elwall .....	July 30	do
			— Elethia .....	July 31	Shellbeach
			Am. schr. Gertrude A. Bartlett.	do ..	Progreso
			U. S. L. H. tender Mag- nolia.	July 25	New Orleans
			Br. ss. Mountfields .....	Aug. 1	Coatzacoalcos via Mobile.
			Lugger Hard Times .....	do ..	Louisiana coast
			Am. schr. Violet .....	Aug. 3	New Orleans
			Am. schr. Curet .....	do ..	do
			Am. schr. All Hope .....	do ..	do
			Am. schr. Chas. Feahney ..	do ..	do

<sup>a</sup> Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				do.	
3				2 vessels spoken and passed.	
				do.	
4				No transactions.	
5				No report.	
6	Brunswick	Disinfected.	Aug. 1	Italian bark Francesco, previously reported, returned to quarantine station by order of board of health on account of several cases of fever which developed 5 days after vessel entered port. No new cases of fever.	1
7				Temperatures taken Br. ss. Lockwood from Mobile, Br. ss. Pandosia, and Br. ss. Elswick Hall from Savannah.	11
8				No report.	
9				do.	
10				No transactions.	
11				No report.	
12					2
13				No transactions.	26
14					2
15					4
16	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	July 25		
	do	Disinfected and held; re-disinfected and held July 27.		3 cases yellow fever, 1 death on arrival; 3 cases of malaria.	
	do	Disinfected.	July 23		
	Ship Island	Disinfected and held.	July 29		
	Mobile	Redisinfected and held July 27.		7 cases yellow fever and 1 malaria.	
	Van Cleve	Disinfected and held.			
	Scranton	do			
	do	do			
	Pascagoula	do			
	Biloxi	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	Pascagoula	Redisinfected and held July 27.	Aug. 2		3
	Mobile	do	do		
	Van Cleve	Disinfected and held.	do		
	Scranton	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	Pascagoula	do	do		
	Biloxi	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	Bay St. Louis	do	Aug. 4		
	Biloxi	do	Aug. 5		
	Gulfport	Disinfected and passed.	July 31		
	Mobile	Held under observation 5 days	do		
	do	Disinfected twice and held.		3 cases yellow, 1 malaria	
	Pass Christian	Disinfected and held.			
	Handsboro	do			
	Biloxi	do			
	De Lisle	do			
	Alice	do			

## Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
16	UNITED STATES—Continued. Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Aug. 5	Am. schr. Victoria D..... Am. schr. E. C. Andrews..... Am. schr. Lily Schmidt..... Am. schr. Angeline..... Am. schr. Concordia..... Am. schr. Monitor..... Am. schr. Excel..... Am. schr. Emma S. Mes- tier..... Am. schr. Calla..... Am. schr. Victoria..... Nor. ss. Telefon..... Am. schr. Cape..... Jessie..... Am. schr. Elbert D..... Am. schr. Ellen Cue.....	Aug. 3 do do do do do do do do do do do do Aug. 4 Aug. 5 do	New Orleans..... do do do do do do do do do do do do Louisiana coast... Violet Louisiana coast... New Orleans.....
17	Ketchikan, Alaska.....	Aug. 5			
18	Key West, Fla.....	Aug. 12			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Aug. 5			
20	Newbern, N. C.....	Aug. 12			
21	Nome, Alaska.....	Aug. 5			
22	Panama, Panama.....	Aug. 12			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	do	Br. ss. Wearside.....	Aug. 7	Tampico.....
25	Port Inglis, Fla.....	Aug. 5			
26	Port Angeles, Wash.....	do			
27	Portland, Me.....	do			
28	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del.....	do			
		Aug. 12	Br. ss. Barnton.....	Aug. 6	Colon.....
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— East Pass.....	Aug. 5			
31	West Pass.....	do			
32	St. Johns River, Fla.....	Aug. 12 Aug. 5			
		Aug. 12			
33	San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 5			
34	San Francisco, Cal.....	do	Am. ship Gov. Robie..... Am. ss. San Juan.....	Aug. 1 Aug. 3	Honolulu..... Ancon.....

## and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
De Lisle	Disinfected and held.				
Pearlington	do				
do	do				
do	do				
Kiln	do				
Pascagoula	do				
do	do				
Kiln	do				
Pearlington	do				
Laytown	do				
Mobile	Disinfected twice and held.			4 cases yellow fever	
Gulfport	Disinfected and held.				
Biloxi	do				
do	do				
Kiln	do				
17				1 vessel spoken and passed	
18				No transactions.	11
19					1
20				No transactions.	
21				No report	
22				do.	
23					2
24	Perth Amboy	Fumigated	Aug. 7	No transactions.	1
25				No report	
26					1
27					5
28				Glandular examination Am. bktn. James Tuft, from Makaweli, Br. bk. Hawthorne-bank from Kobe, Ger. ship Carl, from Tientsin, and Am. schr. Lottie Bennett, from Antofagasta.	21
29				Glandular examination Br. ss. Craigellachie, and 2 cases measles Westernland from Liverpool.	23
Philadelphia	Fumigated			All temperatures taken; 15 cases tropical malaria. Glandular examination King Robert from Bombay, Am. bk. Dirigo from Honolulu, and, Am. ss. California from Honolulu. 1 case malaria on Br. ss. Kura from Cardiff. 1 vessel spoken and passed.	
30				No report	
31				No transactions.	
32				do.	2
				30 vessels spoken and passed; 4 vessels passed without inspection.	
				4 vessels passed without inspection.	1
33					3
34	San Francisco	Fumigated	Aug. 2		12
do	do	do	Aug. 3	Temperatures taken. Steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected. 2 cases malaria. 2 vessels boarded and passed. Am. ss. Enterprise from Honolulu fumigated to destroy rats. Temperature taken Am. ss. Sonoma from Sydney. Part of cargo of Br. ss. Stanley Dollar held to determine character of same. Glandular examination Am. ss. Siberia from Hongkong.	

## Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
85	San Pedro, Cal.	Aug. 5			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Ger. ss. Bruno Manzella.	July 29	New Orleans
			Br. ss. August Belmont.	July 30	Tampico
			Am. ss. Pensacola	do	New Orleans
			Am. schr. Donna Cristina.	Aug. 2	Belize
			Aust. ss. Alberta	do	Gulfport
		Aug. 12	Br. ss. Crown of Arragon.	Aug. 6	Cardiff via Cuban and Mexican ports.
			Sp. ss. Ernesto.	Aug. 12	Liverpool via Cuban and Gulf ports.
38	Savannah, Ga.	Aug. 5			
		Aug. 12			
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbird Island, Ga.	Aug. 5			
		Aug. 12			
40	Southbend, Wash.	Aug. 5			
41	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	It. ship Maria	July 30	Genoa
42	Washington, N. C.	Aug. 12			
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	July 22			
45	Honolulu	July 29			
46	Kahului	July 22			
		July 29			
47	Kihel	July 22			
48	Koloa	do			
49	Lahaina	do			
		July 29			
50	Mahukona	July 22			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu	July 1			
52	Iloilo	do			
		July 8			
53	Jolo	June 24			
		July 1			
54	Manila	do	Am. schr. Littebonne	June 20	Bongabong
55	Zamboanga	June 24			
	PORTO RICO:				
56	Ponce	Aug. 5			
57	San Juan	do	Am. ss. Arkadia	Aug. 1	New Orleans
			U. S. S. Cleveland	Aug. 3	St. Thomas

## and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
35				No transactions	
36				do.	
37	Pensacola	Fumigated and foul holds cleaned.	Aug. 3		3
	do.	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	Aug. 2		
	do.	Fumigated	Aug. 4		
	do.	Fumigated and held	Aug. 3	1 vessel boarded and passed.	
	do.	Fumigated	Aug. 9	Case of malaria removed to hospital.	3
	do.	Held for fumigation			
38				2 vessels spoken and passed.	4
39				do.	1
					1
40				No transactions	
41	Port Tampa	Held to discharge ballast.		3 passengers, sailors from wrecked schr. Olive, wrecked off Ceiba. No communication with infected ports in Honduras.	2
42				No transactions.	
44					1
45					8
46				No transactions.	
				do.	
47				No report	
48				do.	
49				No transactions.	
				do.	
50					1
51				38 bancas inspected and passed.	32
52				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. 1 case fever Br. ss. Kaifong from Hongkong, not suspicious. 1 case malarial fever on Br. ss. Ichang from Swatow.	20
				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Dan. ss. Broholm, from Saigon, held 1 hour to determine by examination nature of bubo.	28
53					1
54	Manila	Disinfected and held.		1 case smallpox. No new cases. Cargo of logs being discharged. All held under observation. Those unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated. Members of crews on 31 vessels vaccinated. 10 steerage passengers vaccinated.	2 61
55				No transactions.	
56					1
57	Arecibo	Held	Aug. 3		2
	Orders	Boarded and passed on medical officer's certificate.	do.		

## Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
PORTO RICO—Continued.					
58	Subports— Aguadilla.....	July 29	Am. ss. Arcadia .....	July 28	New Orleans .....
59	Arecibo .....	Aug. 5 July 29	.....	.....	.....
30	Arroyo .....	Aug. 5 July 29	.....	.....	.....
61	Fajardo .....	Aug. 5 July 29	.....	.....	.....
62	Humacao .....	Aug. 5 July 29	.....	.....	.....
63	Mayaguez.....	Aug. 5 July 29	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....

## Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me.....	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass.....	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C.....	do	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 29	Nor. ss. Iltyd.....	July 23	Nuevitas.....
			Nor. ss. Hispania.....	July 24	Limon.....
			Schr. Scranton.....	do	Scranton.....
			Nor. ss. Fort Morgan.....	July 25	Bocas del Toro...
			Ss. Katie.....	July 26	do
			Br. ss. Mountfields.....	do	Coatzacoalcas...
			Schr. Glenafton.....	do	Grand Cayman...
			Ss. Imperator.....	July 27	Bluefields.....
			Nor. ss. Preston.....	do	Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Falco.....	do	Tampico.....
			Ss. España.....	do	Puerto Cortez...
			Ss. Viator.....	do	Ceiba.....
			Bge. Ibex.....	do	Moss Point.....
			Barge M. and P. No. 7.....	do	do
			Rev. cutter Winona.....	do	Pass Christian...
			Ss. Esparta.....	July 28	Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Hiram.....	do	Ceiba.....
			Nor. ss. Telefon.....	July 29	Progreso.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Aug. 12	Nor. ss. Alabama.....	do	Bocas del Toro...
11	New Orleans, La.....	do	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	do	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I.....	do	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y.....	do	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I.....	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do	.....	.....	.....

## and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
58	Aquadilla .....	Held .....	July 28	Crew inspected and observed.	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
61	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	1
62	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	1
63	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 case catarrhal jaundice on Am. ss. Arkadia from New Orleans.	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

## municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
5	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
8	Mobile .....	Disinfected .....	.....	do. ....	8
9	do .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
10	do .....	Disinfected and held .....	.....	.....	.....
11	do .....	Disinfected .....	.....	1 case malaria .....	.....
12	do .....	do .....	.....	Remanded to Ship Island; 2 cases yellow fever.	.....
13	do .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
14	do .....	Disinfected and held .....	.....	1 case malaria .....	.....
15	do .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
16	do .....	Disinfected .....	.....	.....	.....
17	do .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
18	do .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
19	do .....	Disinfected and held .....	.....	.....	.....
20	do .....	Disinfected .....	.....	3 cases malaria .....	.....
.....	do .....	do .....	.....	Remanded to Ship Island. 2 cases yellow fever.	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
11	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
18	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	do. ....	.....

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 18, 1905.*

For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
Los Angeles.....	July 1-Aug. 5....	11	.....	
San Diego.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
San Francisco.....	July 22-29.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....		13	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2	.....	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Denver County.....	June 1-30.....	3	.....	
Dolores County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Eagle County.....	June 1-30.....	8	.....	
Lake County.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....	
La Plata County.....	June 1-30.....	11	.....	
Larimer County.....	June 1-30.....	20	.....	
Mesa County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....		46	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		84	.....	
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	July 1-22.....	10	.....	
Total for District.....		10	.....	
Total for District, same period, 1904.		3	4	
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-29.....	2	.....	
Total for State.....		2	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		45	2	
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	June 24-Aug. 12..	63	6	
Danville.....	June 17-Aug. 8..	6	.....	
Jacksonville.....	July 29-Aug. 5....	1	.....	
Total for State.....		70	6	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		82	3	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
South Bend.....	June 17-Aug. 12..	12	4	
Total for State.....		12	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		.....	5	
<b>Iowa:</b>				
Davenport.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....	
Total for State.....		2	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		30	.....	
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Allen County.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....	
Anderson County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Atchison County.....	June 1-30.....	3	.....	
Barton County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Bourbon County.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....	
Cherokee County.....	June 1-30.....	17	.....	
Clay County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	
Crawford County.....	June 1-30.....	5	.....	
Doniphan County.....	June 1-30.....	5	.....	
Douglas County.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Ellis County.....	June 1-30.....	16	.....	
Ellsworth County.....	June 1-30.....	4	.....	
Geary County.....	June 1-30.....	9	.....	
Greenwood County.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....	
Jefferson County.....	June 1-30.....	4	1	
Johnson County.....	June 1-30.....	6	.....	
Leavenworth County.....	June 1-30.....	3	.....	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>				
Lyon County .....	June 1-30 .....	17		
Marion County .....	June 1-30 .....	1		
McPherson County .....	June 1-30 .....	8		
Miami County .....	June 1-30 .....	19		
Montgomery County .....	June 1-30 .....	2		
Nemaha County .....	June 1-30 .....	5		
Ness County .....	June 1-30 .....	4		
Osborne County .....	June 1-30 .....	6		
Pottawatomie County .....	June 1-30 .....	3		
Republic County .....	June 1-30 .....	1		
Reno County .....	June 1-30 .....	2		
Saline County .....	June 1-30 .....	3		
Sedgwick County .....	June 1-30 .....	15		
Shawnee County .....	June 1-30 .....	3		
Stafford County .....	June 1-30 .....	1		
Sumner County .....	June 1-30 .....	2		
Trego County .....	June 1-30 .....	8		
Washington County .....	June 1-30 .....	38		
Woodson County .....	June 1-30 .....	7		
Wyandotte County .....	June 1-30 .....	2		
Total for State .....		219	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		225		
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Lexington .....	July 22-29 .....	3		
Total for State .....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		4		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans .....	June 17-Aug. 5 ..	20		
Total for State .....		20		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		20		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Lowell .....	June 24-July 8 ..	5		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14	2	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Grand Rapids .....	June 17-July 29 ..	56	7	
Ogemaw County .....	June 1-30 .....		1	
Total for State .....		56	8	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		9		
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Anoka County .....	June 19-July 17 ..	5		
Benton County .....	June 19-26 .....	5		
Blue Earth County .....	June 12-17 .....	5		
Carver County .....	June 12-July 10 ..	2		
Clay County .....	July 10-17 .....	2		
Goodhue County .....	July 24-31 .....	1		
Hennepin County .....	June 12-July 31 ..	26		
Lac qui Parle County .....	June 26-July 3 ..	1		
Lyon County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
McLeod County .....	June 12-July 10 ..	6		
Marshall County .....	June 12-July 31 ..	5		
Meeker County .....	June 12-July 17 ..	31		
Morrison County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
Meeker County .....	June 12-July 10 ..	26		
Morrison County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
Mower County .....	June 19-26 .....	1		
Ottertail County .....	June 12-July 10 ..	26		
Pine County .....	June 26-July 24 ..	8		
Polk County .....	July 17-31 .....	2		
Ramsey County .....	July 17-24 .....	1		
Red Lake County .....	June 19-26 .....	4		
St. Louis County .....	June 12-July 17 ..	9		
Sibley County .....	June 12-July 3 ..	3		
Stearns County .....	June 19-July 24 ..	61		
Steele County .....	June 12-26 .....	4		
Todd County .....	June 12-26 .....	7		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>				
Wadena County .....	June 12-26 .....	12		
Wright County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
Total for State .....		230		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		131		
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Joseph .....	July 15-29 .....	2		
St. Louis .....	June 17-July 1 .....	3	1	
Total for State .....		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		29		
<b>Montana:</b>				
Carbon County .....	June 1-30 .....	6		
Deerlodge County .....	June 1-30 .....	2		
Flathead County .....	May 1-31 .....	1		
Madison County .....	May 1-31 .....	1		
Park County .....	June 1-30 .....	1		
Silverbow County (Butte included) .....	May 1-June 30 .....	3		
Valley County .....	May 1-31 .....	1		
Yellowstone County .....	May 1-31 .....	2		
Total for State .....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		13		
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha .....	July 1-8 .....	1		
South Omaha .....	July 14 .....	2		
Total for State .....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		16		
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Franklin .....	June 1-30 .....	1		
Nashua .....	July 23-Aug. 12 .....	3		
Total for State .....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		18		
<b>New York:</b>				
New York .....	June 24-Aug. 5 .....	4	1	
Rome .....	July 1-8 .....	1		
Total for State .....		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14	4	
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Bottineau County .....	May 1-31 .....	1		
Foster County .....	May 1-31 .....	8		
Lamoure County .....	May 1-31 .....	12		
McHenry County .....	May 1-31 .....	4		
Ramsey County .....	May 1-31 .....	12		
Steele County .....	May 1-31 .....	8		
Stutsman County .....	May 1-31 .....	4		
Ward County .....	May 1-31 .....	5	2	
Wells County .....	May 1-31 .....	1		
Total for State .....		55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		45	1	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati .....	May 26-Aug. 8 .....	17		
Toledo .....	June 17-July 22 .....	9		
Total for State .....		26		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,220	31	
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Portland .....	June 1-30 .....	5		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Altoona.....	July 8-Aug. 5....	a 2		
Braddock.....	July 1-8.....	1		
York.....	July 1-Aug. 12....	5		
Total for State.....		8		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		25	2	
<b>South Carolina:</b>				
Greenville County.....	June 17-July 1....	2	1	
Total for State.....		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		1		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	July 1-15.....	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		21	1	
<b>Utah, 14 localities.....</b>				
	May 1-31.....	87		
Total for State.....		87		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		5		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Seattle.....	July 1-8.....	1		
Adams County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Asotin County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Chehalis County.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Chelan County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Clarke County.....	June 1-30.....	8		
Columbia County.....	June 1-30.....	3	2	
Kittitas County.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Lewis County.....	June 1-30.....	8		
Pierce County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		44	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		66	5	
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Appleton.....	June 17-July 22....	9		
La Crosse.....	June 17-July 22....	4		
Milwaukee.....	June 17-July 22....	43	1	
Total for State.....		56	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		28		
Grand total.....		1,008	28	
Grand total, same period, 1904.....		2,577	60	

a Corrected to 2 from 13, the number given last week.

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 18, 1905.*

[These reports were received in response to circular letter dated March 16, 1905, published in Public Health Reports of March 24, 1905, page 484.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California, general.....</b>				
Los Angeles.....	May 1-30.....		11	
San Francisco.....	June 1-30.....		1	
San Francisco.....	July 1-Aug. 5.....		2	
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Bridgeport.....	May 1-31.....		4	
<b>Delaware:</b>				
Wilmington.....	July 1-15.....		2	
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	July 22-29.....		1	

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts:				
Boston .....	July 1, 1904-July 1, 1905.	153	128	
Brockton .....	June 17-July 1....	1	.....	
Lawrence .....	June 24-Aug. 5....	2	3	
Lowell .....	July 1-Aug. 12....	2	2	
Medford .....	Apr. 7-July 10....	2	1	
Waltham .....	July 1-Aug. 2....	3	3	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	June 24-July 1....	1	1	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 18-July 9....	.....	6	
Newark .....	July 1-Aug. 5....	15	16	
New York:				
Kingston.....	July 16-23 .....	.....	1	
Niagara Falls .....	July 29-Aug. 5....	.....	1	
Rochester.....	June 23-31 .....	2	1	
Troy .....	June 1-30 .....	.....	1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	May 26-Aug. 12....	10	11	
Cleveland.....	June 23-Aug. 11....	4	13	
Mansfield .....	July 15-22 .....	1	1	
Springfield.....	July 7-14 .....	1	1	
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	July 1-Aug. 5....	1	7	
Wilkesbarre .....	July 22-29 .....	.....	1	
York .....	July 2-9 .....	1	.....	
Rhode Island:				
Newport .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Providence .....	June 24-July 29....	3	5	
Washington:				
Seattle .....	Mar. 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Tacoma .....	July 1, 04-Apr. 1, 05	.....	2	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling .....	Apr. 1-June 30 .....	.....	4	
Grand total .....		203	231	

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 21 to August 18, 1905.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile Bay quarantine.....	July 24 .....	4	.....	On ss. Columbia from Colon and La Boca, vessel remanded to Gulf quarantine.
Montgomery .....	July 28 .....	1	.....	
Florida:				
Tampa .....	July 28 .....	1	.....	
Louisiana:				
Ascension Parish: Port Barrow	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Avoyelles Parish: Bunkie.....	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Caddo Parish: Shreveport detention camp.	To Aug. 14.....	4	.....	
Calcasieu Parish: Bonami.....	To Aug. 14.....	3	2	
East Carroll Parish: Lake Providence.	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Iberville Parish: Bayou Goula.	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Jefferson Parish:				
Bell plantation .....	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Waggaman (vicinity of)...	To Aug. 14.....	2	2	
Westwego .....	To Aug. 14.....	2	2	
Total for parish.....	To Aug. 14.....	5	5	
Lafourche Parish:				
Bowie .....	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Lafourche Crossing.....	To Aug. 14.....	2	.....	
Total for parish.....	To Aug. 14.....	3	1	

## Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Louisiana—Continued.</b>				
Madison Parish: Tallulah.....	To Aug. 14.....	2	1	
New Orleans Parish: New Orleans.	July 21-Aug. 17.	1,129	165	
<b>Plaquemines Parish:</b>				
Fort St. Phillip.....	To Aug. 14.....	1	1	
Near Pointe à la Hache....	To Aug. 15.....	4	1	
Vaccaro Plantation .....	To Aug. 14.....	6	.....	
Total for parish .....		11	2	
<b>Rapides Parish: Alexandria detention camp.</b>				
St. Charles Parish: Diamond Plantation and vicinity.	To Aug. 14.....	a 18	3	
St. James Parish: Litcher. ....	To Aug. 15.....	1	.....	
St. John Parish: Reserve plantation and vicinity.	To Aug. 14.....	a 12	2	
<b>St. Mary Parish:</b>				
Morgan City.....	To Aug. 14.....	b 1	.....	
Patterson.....	To Aug. 14.....	42	1	
Riverside plantation .....	To Aug. 14.....	6	2	
Total for parish.....		48	3	
Terrebonne Parish: Ardoyne plantation.		2	1	
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Gulf Quarantine .....	July 22-Aug. 3 ..	18	1	On vessels.
Lumberton.....	July 28 .....	1	.....	
Mississippi City .....	To Aug. 17.....	10	.....	
Sumrall .....	Aug. 2 .....	1	.....	

a About.

b Disputed.

## Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles. Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa .....	Aug. 6	129,896	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1
Appleton, Wis .....	Aug. 5	15,085	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn, N. Y .....	.....do ..	30,345	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md .....	Aug. 12	508,957	210	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....
Boston, Mass .....	.....do ..	560,892	236	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Bradford, Pa .....	July 8	15,654	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookton, Mass .....	Aug. 5	40,063	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass .....	Aug. 5	91,886	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Camden, N. J .....	Aug. 12	75,935	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, S. C .....	Aug. 5	2,441	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass .....	.....do ..	34,072	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill .....	.....do ..	1,698,575	567	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....	4
Chicopee, Mass .....	Aug. 12	19,167	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio .....	Aug. 4	325,902	125	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio .....	.....do ..	384,766	140	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass .....	Aug. 12	13,667	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Covington, Ky .....	.....do ..	42,938	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio .....	.....do ..	85,333	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich .....	Aug. 5	285,704	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Aug. 12	285,704	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y .....	Aug. 5	11,616	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira, N. Y .....	Aug. 12	35,672	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett, Mass .....	Aug. 5	24,336	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass .....	Aug. 12	104,863	65	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Findlay, Ohio .....	Aug. 5	17,613	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Aug. 12	17,613	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg, Ill .....	Aug. 5	18,607	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyde Park, Mass .....	.....do ..	13,244	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J .....	July 30	206,433	97	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Aug. 6	206,433	59	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown, Pa .....	Aug. 12	35,936	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse, Wis .....	Aug. 5	28,895	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
												Measles.
												Whooping cough.
Lawrence, Mass.	Aug. 5	62,559	26	5						1		2
Lebanon, Pa.	Aug. 7	17,628	8									
Lexington, Ky.	Aug. 5	26,369	14	1								
Ludington, Mich.	do	7,166	0									
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	12	2								
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	18	2								
Massillon, Ohio.	do	11,944	3	1								
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	13									
Medford, Mass.	Aug. 12	18,244	5	1								
Melrose, Mass.	Aug. 5	12,962	2									
Middletown, N. Y.	do	14,522	4									
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Aug. 11	21,288	9	1								
Natchez, Miss.	July 29	12,210	8	1							1	1
Do	Aug. 3	12,210	7									
Newark, N. J.	Aug. 5	246,070	8							1		1
New Bedford, Mass.	Aug. 12	63,442	42	1								
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	7	2								
Newport, R. I.	Aug. 5	22,034	6	1								
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	8					1		2		
Norristown, Pa.	Aug. 6	22,265	15	1								
North Adams, Mass.	Aug. 12	24,200	9	1								
Northampton, Mass.	Aug. 5	18,643	10	3								
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	3	2								
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	9									
Portland, Me.	do	50,145	22	2								
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 12	175,597	78	8						2	1	1
Quincy, Mass.	Aug. 5	23,899	7	1						1		
Reading, Pa.	Aug. 7	78,961	53	3						1		
Rochester, N. Y.	do	162,608	61	5								
Rome, N. Y.	Aug. 5	15,343	5	1								
San Francisco, Cal.	July 29	342,782	105	9								4
Do	Aug. 5	342,782	140	16			1			7	3	1
Seattle, Wash.	do	80,671	26	1						1		
Shreveport, La.	July 29	16,013	11	1								
Do	Aug. 5	16,013	9	1								
Do	Aug. 12	16,013	10	1								
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Aug. 5	10,266	1									
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	23	1								
Do	Aug. 12	61,643	18	2								
Springfield, Ohio	Aug. 11	38,253	17	1						2		1
Steelton, Pa.	Aug. 12	12,068	4									
Tacoma, Wash.	Aug. 5	37,714	16	2								
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	12									
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244	2									
Toledo, Ohio.	July 29	131,822	39							2	1	
Do	Aug. 5	131,822	29	1						2		
Trenton, N. J.	Aug. 12	73,307										
Waltham, Mass.	Aug. 5	23,481	14	4								
Do	Aug. 12	23,481	13	2								
Wheeling, W. Va.	Aug. 13	38,878	15	2								
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Aug. 5	51,721	9									
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	14									
Winona, Minn.	Aug. 8	19,714	5	2								
Worcester, Mass.	Aug. 5	118,421	56	4								
York, Pa.	do	33,708	10							1		
Zanesville, Ohio.	July 8	23,538	8	1								
Do	July 15	23,538	3									
Do	July 22	23,538	8									
Do	July 29	23,538	11	1						1		

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### *Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.*

Acting Consular Agent Mallett reports, July 17, as follows:

The Austrian emigrant ship *Georgia* left this port for New York, via Naples, on July 15. The number of steerage passengers embarked was 509. At the final inspection 37 were rejected. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 256.

### BRAZIL.

#### *Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever in various localities.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 19, as follows:

During the two weeks ended 17th instant the following vessels were inspected by me and issued bills of health from this consulate-general: On the 6th instant the British steamship *Garrick*, for New Orleans, La., with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the same date the British steamship *Moorish Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and no change in the personnel of the crew; on the 7th instant the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with no change in the personnel of the crew, a cargo of coffee, and 27 first-class and 10 steerage passengers; and on the 8th instant the German steamship *Syracusa*, for New York, with no passengers, no cargo, and no change in the personnel of the crew.

There were no other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the period under consideration.

During the week ended July 17 the following vessels were inspected and bills of health issued to them: On the 12th instant the British steamship *Titian*, for New Orleans and New York, via St. Lucia, West Indies, for disinfection with 1 cabin passenger and no change in the crew personnel; on the 13th instant the British ship *Harvest Queen*, for Gulfport, Miss., with no passengers, no cargo, stone ballast, and no change in the crew personnel. This vessel desires to make a protest against the medical inspection, which I have made the subject of another letter. On the same date the Norwegian ship *Errol*, with no passengers, no cargo, stone ballast, and 7 changes in the crew personnel. She also sailed for Gulfport, Miss., in order to load lumber, and of course both vessels sailed to Gulfport via Gulf Quarantine Station, Ship Island.

No other vessels requiring inspection or bills of health issued from this office left here during the week under consideration.

*Yellow fever in Para, Brazil.*

I am in receipt of a personal letter from Manaus, under date of the 17th ultimo, stating that when the writer was in Para, about one week previously, there was great excitement and fear of a bad epidemic of yellow fever there. As an example, he writes as follows:

The Italian Opera Company, now giving performances in this city [Para] is reported to be panic stricken at their losses from yellow fever. There have been 4 deaths, the latest victim being the wife of the leading tenor of the company. Instead of going on to Manaus, as was the original schedule, the company will probably disband here, most of them returning to Europe and some going on to Rio for the opera season there.

*Statistics from Ceara, State of Ceara, Brazil.*

During the month of June, 1905, there were in this city, the capital of the State of the same name, 119 deaths, 51 males and 63 small children. No causes of deaths are given in the report.

*Deaths in Uberaba, State of Minas Geraes, Brazil.*

During the three months ended June 30, 1905, there were in Uberaba, State of Minas Geraes, the great mining State of Brazil, 88 deaths. No causes are given in the report.

*Variola epidemic in Chile.*

There has been a very severe outbreak of smallpox in Santiago during the last month. It can hardly be said to be anything new, however, and is but a severe recrudescence or exaggeration of a disease always existent there, due doubtless to the very severe cold weather which has been prevailing in all southern South America for that period. A dispatch of the 8th instant states that on that date there had been 104 new cases; that is, 104 notifications of new cases had been made to the health department, and that on that date 53 deaths had occurred from this cause.

The total of all cases verified to that date since the beginning of the outbreak is 2,500 or over.

A dispatch of the 12th instant from Santiago, states that in order to provide accommodation for the sick in Antofagasta, Chile, a church had been appropriated. This dispatch, however, I imagine refers to bubonic plague, although as variola is also prevalent in Antofagasta, it may refer to this disease.

A dispatch from Santiago, of the 15th instant, states that the day previously 38 persons died from variola, and that 78 notifications of new cases had been received at the health department.

A dispatch of the 11th instant, from Santiago, states that all the public schools in Antofagasta, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso, where the epidemic of variola is spreading with great rapidity, would be closed.

On the previous day, the 10th instant, there were, in Valparaiso, 90 reported cases of smallpox, of which number 34 proved fatal. The health department had removed in that city, on that date, 35 corpses of persons dying from variola, which had been abandoned by their families after death.

*Mortality in Santos, State of São Paulo, Brazil.*

During the year there were in all in the municipality of Santos 1,555 deaths. Of the total number of deaths about 23 per cent were caused by infectious and contagious diseases. The daily average number of deaths was 4.64.

The following were the numbers of deaths produced by infectious diseases: Tuberculosis, 185; variola, 77; malarial fevers, 54; grippe, 23; enteric fever, 11; dysentery, 5; bubonic plague, 4; yellow fever, 1; other diseases of this class, 20.

*Bubonic plague in Argentina.*

A dispatch of the 12th instant from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, states that the preceding day there were, in the city of Tucuman, 6 fatal cases of a disease supposed by the health authorities to be bubonic plague. The cases were not, however, verified; at least there has been no such report received here.

*Late reports of variola in Chile.*

Reports dated the 14th instant from Santiago state that from the date of the recrudescence of variola in that city there has been in all a total of 1,297 fatal cases.

Under the same date is a report that the Government in Congress has appropriated the sum of 300,000 pesos—about \$150,000—for the purpose of preventing the spread of epidemic diseases in that country.

A dispatch of the 13th instant from Santiago states that there has been a severe recrudescence of bubonic plague in Antofagasta.

A press dispatch of date of the 17th instant states that the Chilean Government has resolved to pass a statute making vaccination against variola compulsory. There have been rumors of such anticipated action for some time, but as yet nothing has been done in the way of such legislation.

*Variola in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*

Reports received here from unofficial sources, some private letters, and also from the daily press of this city and the press of Rio Grande, show that the epidemic of variola in Rio Grande seems to be beyond control of the health authorities at that place.

A report from Rio Grande do Sul, lately received here, states as follows:

The epidemic of variola has spread out in all directions throughout the city, and there are now many houses which contain 4, 5, or 6 persons afflicted with this disease, and which have been virtually deserted by the well members of the families occupying them.

Yesterday [the 11th instant] there were 15 new cases reported to the health department, and the preceding day 16 cases were reported. It is, however, believed that these numbers do not in any way embrace the total number of cases, as most persons endeavor to conceal the cases as long as possible, or until a fatal termination defies concealment.

Each day of the epidemic seems to be more terrible and the outlook appears more gloomy.

The concealed cases each day, by reason of their concealment and consequent nonisolation, are the means of a fearful increment in the epidemic.

The situation is most horrible.

A clipping from the Brazilian Review of July 12, an English newspaper published in Rio, says plague and variola are raging and that the health department is apparently helpless.

*Mortality reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.*

*Santos*.—During the week ended June 25, 1905, there were in all 22 deaths, including diphtheria 1, malarial fevers 1, diseases of the nervous system 1, of the respiratory system 2, of the digestive system 9, congenital debility 3, violence 2, and diseases badly defined 3.

Natives, 21; foreigners, 1.

Rate of deaths, daily, 3.14, compared with 3.85 for the preceding week.

*Campinas*.—Week ended June 25, 1905: Total deaths, 34, including grippe 1, enteric fever 1, diseases of the nervous system 6, of the circulatory system 3, of the respiratory system 3, of the digestive system 6, of the urinary system 4, senile debility 3, violence 1, diseases badly defined 5.

Natives, 27; foreigners, 7.

Rate of deaths, daily, 4.85, compared with 3.57 for the preceding week.

*São Paulo* (capital).—Week ended July 2, 1905: Total deaths, 86, including enteric fever 1, leprosy 1, tuberculosis 2, septicæmia 1, syphilis 2, cancer 1, diseases of the nervous system 6, of the respiratory system 9, of the circulatory system 23, of the digestive system 18, of the urinary system 1, congenital debility 9, violence 2, and diseases badly defined 10.

Natives, 70; foreigners, 16.

Rate of deaths, daily, 12.28, compared with 15.28 for the preceding week.

*Santos*.—Week ended July 2, 1905: Total deaths, 30. Causes of death were, erysipelas, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 4; ankylostomiasis, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 9; of the urinary system, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; violence, 1; and diseases badly defined, 4.

Natives, 29; foreigners, 1.

Death rate, daily, 4.28, compared with 3.14 for the preceding week.

*Campinas*.—Week ended July 2: Total deaths, 23. Causes of death were, leprosy, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; septicæmia, 1; cancer, 1; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 2; of the urinary system, 1; congenital debility, 1; senile debility, 1; violence, 1; diseases badly defined, 7.

Natives, 19; foreigners, 4.

Death rate, daily, 3.28, compared with 4.85 for the preceding week.

*São Paulo* (capital).—Week ended July 9, 1905: Total deaths, 111. Causes of death were, whooping cough, 1; grippe, 1; dysentery, 1; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 10; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the respiratory system, 23; of the circulatory system, 10; of the digestive system, 26; of the urinary system, 5; puerperal septicæmia, 2; congenital debility, 11; and diseases badly defined, 2.

*Mortality reports of Rio de Janeiro, two weeks ended July 16, 1905.*

During the week ended July 9, 1905, there were in all 287 deaths, of which number 5 were due to yellow fever (foreigners 4, natives 1), with 25 new cases reported to the health authorities. Of this number, 25, 10 cases were verified, and the remainder placed under observation. Three of the deaths occurred in three different sections of the city, one death in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, and one death in Hospital São Sebastião. In the last-named hospital there were at the close of the week 7 true cases under treatment and 9 supposed cases under observation. There were neither any cases nor deaths of bubonic plague. Variola caused no deaths either, although there were 12 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were 30 cases of this disease in Hospital São Sebastião. In this hospital there is also a convalescent case of plague.

Other causes of deaths were: Measles, 3; diphtheria, 2; grippe, 17; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 39; other forms of tuberculosis, 1; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 3; cancer, 4; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 21; of the circulatory system, 46; of the respiratory system, 44; of the digestive system, 52; of the urinary system, 7; puerperal septicæmia, 1; accidents during puerperal state, 1; disease of the skin, 1; disease of the organs of locomotion, 1; congenital debility, 16; senile debility, 5; violence, except suicide, 8; suicide, 1; and diseases badly defined, 1.

By localities, in houses, domiciles, etc., 208; in civil hospitals, 22; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 43; in asylums, convents, etc., 6, and in localities unknown, 3.

Natives, 224; foreigners, 59; nationality unknown, 4.

Daily average of deaths, 41, compared with 45 for the preceding week, and with 59.57 for the corresponding week of 1904. The coefficient per each one thousand of the estimated population (905,000) is 16.53.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was 24.8° C. and the lowest was 13.9° C., with an average for the week of 18.70° C.

Total rainfall for the week, 43.21 mm; daily average for the week, 6.17 mm.

Week ended July 16, 1905: Total deaths, 272, including 7—all foreigners—from yellow fever, which disease also caused 12 new notifications, of which number 6 were confirmed and the remaining 6 were placed under observation. At the close of the week there were 8 cases of this disease in São Sebastião Hospital, and 10 cases there under observation for further proof of the disease and diagnosis.

All of the deaths except 1 occurred in this hospital.

Variola had 6 new cases reported with 1 death, and at the end of the week there were 21 cases of this disease in the São Sebastião Hospital. There were 2 new cases of bubonic plague also reported, although there were no deaths therefrom. The plague hospital has at this date 1 case, and one other supposed case under observation, and also the convalescent case reported in the report for the preceding week above.

Other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 2; whooping cough, 2; grippe, 9; dysentery, 1; malarial fevers, 1; tuberculosis—pulmonary variety—48; other forms of tuberculosis, 2; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; cancer, 4; other general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous

system, 24; of the respiratory system, 41; of the circulatory system, 46; of the digestive system, 48; of the urinary system, 7; diseases of the skin, 1; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 7; senile debility, 2; violence, except suicide, 11, and diseases badly defined, 1.

By localities: In houses, domiciles, etc., 196; in civil hospitals, 29; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 39; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in unknown places, 4.

Natives, 207; foreigners, 63; nationality unknown, 2.

Daily average of deaths, 33.85, compared with 41 for the preceding week, and with 54.14 for the corresponding week of 1904. The coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, was 15.67.

The highest range of the thermometer was 26.5° C., and the lowest was 16.4° C., giving an average for the week of 20.39° C. The total rainfall was 1.51 mm.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

##### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended August 3, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever, mild; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 28	Olympia.....	42	0		
28	Senator.....	40	0	1	
29	Belize.....	18	0		

#### CANADA.

##### *Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of July, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 311; number passed, 297; number rejected, 14; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome disease, 12.

#### CHINA.

##### *Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Case of sickness noted on steamship African Prince—Cholera reported present at Shanghai.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, July 3, as follows:

During the week ended July 8, 1905, one original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 2 vessels and 68 crew. Bill of health was issued to the United States Navy transport *Solace* without inspection, upon the certificate of her medical officer. Manifests were viséed for 3,071 packages of freight, and 22 boxes of human hair were disinfected. One box of personal effects

was inspected and passed. There was also examined 1 immigrant for San Francisco per steamship *Siberia*.

A microscopical examination was made of the contents of an inguinal bubo occurring in the person of the second engineer of the steamship *African Prince*, bound to New York via Hong-kong. So far as could be learned there was no venereal history connected with the case. The patient looked ill, and stated that he had suffered with fever, considerable prostration, etc., but no particularly marked tenderness or pain. The bubo had been opened on the ship by a local practitioner here some 8 days before I discovered it at inspection, at which time there seemed to be no marked effort at repair.

The microscope revealed no organisms suspicious of *B. pestis*, and in view of the fact that this office is not equipped with apparatus for bacteriological examination, and that the vessel will again come under supervision of service officers at Hong-kong, the facts were noted on the bill of health and the vessel was passed.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among the foreigners 1 new case of enteric fever and among the natives 29 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported deaths were 1 foreigner and 132 natives.

I am informed by the American consul at Chefoo that that port has declared Fuchau and Hongkong infected and will enforce restrictions against all vessels arriving from those places.

It is stated that a native died in Shanghai of cholera during the month of June, but as yet I have been unable to secure any particulars of the case. It was not published in the weekly report of the health officer. It is believed, however, by this office that there have been few, if any, more than this 1 case so far this season.

#### COSTA RICA.

#### *Report from Limon, fruit port—Quarantine against Panaman ports and New Orleans.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 29, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 7; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

The prohibitory quarantine against Panaman ports established some weeks ago on account of the case of bubonic plague in La Boca has been modified to the extent that ships from Panaman ports may come to Limon, but cargo from Colon must be disinfected and passengers be put on Uvita Island under observation for ten days. Limon has now a quarantine against passengers from New Orleans.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 23	Esparta.....	47	3	0	0
24	Sarnia.....	55	62	28	0
27	Taunton.....	27	0	0	0
27	Alps.....	25	0	0	0
28	Matina.....	46	7	0	0

Three bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

*Report from San Jose—Restrictions against vessels from Panama.*

The following is received from Consul Caldwell, under date of July 24:

By a decree of July 20, published in the Gaceta Oficial of to-day, the ports are declared open again to shipping from Pan-American ports. Vessels coming from the port of Panama to Puntarenas must bring a certificate from the authorities of the former port, viséed by the consul of Costa Rica, that the ship and cargo have been disinfected before sailing. Also, the cargo landed at any Costa Rican port from any port of Panama must be disinfected before disembarkation, and passengers disinfected and held ten days in strict quarantine.

*Quarantine regulations against arrivals from New Orleans.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, July 31, as follows:

The national government of Costa Rica has issued quarantine regulations to the following effect:

First. All vessels from New Orleans for Limon must bring a certificate signed by a medical officer in New Orleans, authenticated by the Costa Rican consul, that all the compartments of such vessel have been fumigated prior to sailing therefrom.

Second. All passengers from New Orleans for Limon on arrival here will be held in a detention camp and under observation for five days.

Third. No ship will be allowed to come to the wharf until six full days have expired since her departure from New Orleans. During the unloading and loading strict noncommunication of crew and passengers with the shore must be maintained.

Fourth. Only those persons recognized as immunes by the city health officer of Limon will be permitted to load or discharge such ships.

CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Quarantine against Gulf coast.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 8, as follows:

Week ended August 5, 1905: Two vessels were inspected and bills of health issued, to the United States; crews inspected, 57; in good health, and no passengers.

Month of July, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 15; crews inspected, 399; passengers inspected, 4. No sickness at all among crews or passengers. The 4 passengers were in transit for Habana. All vessels for United States except one for the Republic of Panama. All vessels were in good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable disease reported at this port during last week and month of July, 1905. Quarantine has been observed at this port since July 22, 1905, against all vessels from ports situated on the coast comprehended from New Orleans, La., up to Fernandina, Fla. Only 2 vessels have been placed in quarantine in this port—the steamship *Freshfield* from Mobile, and the bark *Alexander Black*, also from Mobile, arrived during last week.

*Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Fever on vessels—Vaccination of immigrants for the Canal Zone.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports, August 7, as follows:  
Week ended August 5, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	26
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,024
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	503
Certificates of vaccination issued for Panama, Canal Zone .....	20

From the American steamship *Yucatan* a steerage passenger from Progreso was landed and sent to hospital with fever not defined.

Norwegian steamship *Leander* had 1 seaman with slight fever not defined.

In obedience to cable orders from the Bureau, Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker relinquished the command of this station to Acting Asst. Surg. J. M. Delgado. No quarantinable diseases reported in this city during the week.

During the month of July, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 27 persons leaving this port for Ancon, Canal Zone.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship—Mortality and communicable diseases.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 7, as follows:

During the week ended August 5, 1905, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels bound for United States ports.

Precautionary detention in quarantine while in port was observed during the week against the British steamship *Wm. Cliff*, which arrived here August 2, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, via Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Porto Cabello, Barranquilla, Carthagena, and Habana. This vessel cleared for New Orleans direct, August 4, with no sickness on board on inspection.

The following cases of contagious diseases were officially reported during the past week: Enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 2, with no deaths.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Mortality of the city of Matanzas from July 20 to 31, 1905, 22.

Annual rate of mortality per mille, 16.72; estimated population, 48,000.

*Summary for July, 1905.*

During the month of July, 1905, 25 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports, having an aggregate number of 749 crew, 1 stowaway, and 54 passengers in transit for various ports in Cuba. There were no transactions either for the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama.

The total number of deaths from all causes during July was 67, showing a decrease by 6 as compared with the month of June last. This gives an annual rate of mortality for July of 18.41 per mille.

The total number of contagious diseases officially reported during the month is as follows: Scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 7; enteric fever 4, with 1 death; leprosy, 1; dysentery, 1 death; measles, 1 death.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—History of case of sickness removed from steamship Atheneana—Mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 2, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The British steamship *Atheneana* arrived July 29 from Colon with the following history: Left Mobile for Colon, where it remained thirteen days at the wharf, discharging cargo; then the vessel anchored about 1 mile from shore, and the living quarters were fumigated to kill mosquitoes.

The vessel started as soon as this was over. She brought a certificate signed by Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf and Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr. On the third day out one man was taken sick with fever. On arrival at Santiago the port physician discovered 2 cases of fever and he put the vessel in quarantine. The sick were removed to the new hospital for contagious diseases, being carefully protected by mosquito nets. The rest of the crew were isolated and examined twice a day. To date, August 2, there have been 9 cases of fever out of a crew of 23. They have all been taken to the same hospital. The committee on infectious diseases has been seeing them daily, not making a positive diagnosis until crescentic-shaped parasites of malaria were found in the blood of the patients. Two had albuminuria.

Dr. J. A. Lopez, of the sanitary department of Habana, has been sent here by Dr. C. J. Finlay, and arrived last night.

ECUADOR.

*Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Service representative not allowed to board vessels—Smallpox in Valparaíso—Plague at Payta, Peru.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 20, as follows:

Week ended July 18, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 40, as follows: Gastric fever, 2; infectious fever, 3; paludic fever, 1; pernicious fever, 3; enteric diseases, 9; grippe, 1; meningitis, 2; tetanus, 3; tuberculosis, 5; still birth, 1; cause unknown, 1; from all other causes, 9.

During the week the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States or Panama. July 15, the steamship *Pizarro*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 8 cabin and 1 steerage passengers from this port. Seventeen laborers were also taken on board to work cargo. These continued as part of crew to Ancon. Passengers and crew were examined before going on board. Four cabin and 1 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. On the same date the steamship *Cuzco*, from New York via South American ports, cleared for New York via other ports; crew, 34; no passengers. July 17, steamship *Palena*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 6 cabin passengers from here. One cabin passenger from a southern port was placed in quarantine. The American bill of health from Callao, issued by Assistant Surgeon Lloyd, of the Service, noted that a case of smallpox was removed from this vessel at that port.

The local board of health still refuses to permit the examination of crew, passengers in transit, or passengers who disembark at this port by any medical officer. The condition, therefore, of the vessel, crew, and passengers is unknown. These facts are noted on the bill of health, together with a recommendation to the receiving officers at port of arrival that the vessel be fumigated.

Cable advices from Valparaiso, Chile, published in the papers here, indicate that smallpox is increasing there and the situation becoming graver. One cable stated that there were 300 new cases within the past twenty-four hours. From Paita, Peru, cable advices to the board of health from its correspondent show an increase in the number of plague cases.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

Consul-General Mason reports as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 15 was considerably lower than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.3 (compared with 19.1 in the previous week) per thousand of the population. This was, however, higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, viz, 14.7 per thousand. Among the large towns and cities of Germany, the following had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Aix la Chapelle, Essen, Crefeld, Elberfeld, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 11.6), and Schöneberg (with 9.1). The rate of mortality of the following cities, on the other hand, was much higher than the Berlin figure, viz: Dresden, Bremen, Altona, Kiel, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Rixdorf (with 21.6), Halle, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, Munich, Carlsruhe, Leipzig, Breslau, Königsberg; the death rate of Paris and Vienna being also higher than that of Berlin. London had a lower death rate than this city. The infant death rate dropped from 7.9 in the foregoing week to 5.3 per year and thousand, thus being lower than the Munich and Leipzig figures, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg rate. There were registered 100 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 55 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 38 deaths from cancer, 3 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from influenza, and 1 death from diphtheria. Finally, 21 persons died by violence.

#### GUATEMALA.

##### *Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 29, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths, cause, yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Puerto Barrios remains free from infection.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 25	Olympia .....	42			
28	Belize .....	18			
29	Asbury Fountain.....	9			

The steamship *Olympia* and schooner *Asbury Fountain* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

*Outbreak of yellow fever at Zacapa.*

AUGUST 2, 1905.

The first information of yellow fever at Zacapa was received in a telegram from the general manager of the road to the agent at Barrios, notifying him that a strict quarantine had been established against Zacapa, as 9 deaths had occurred there from yellow fever on July 30, and that by orders of the President of Guatemala all passenger traffic had been suspended on the railroad.

Zacapa is 102 miles from Puerto Barrios on the Guatemala Railroad, and the infection was most likely carried from Livingston, Guatemala.

At present I have no further information regarding the number of cases or the condition of Zacapa.

HONDURAS.

*Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 29, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 23	Viator .....	18	0	0	0
24	Hiram .....	15	0	0	0
27	Condor .....	16	0	0	0
28	Jamaica .....	16	0	0	0
29	Jos. Vaccaro.....	32	0	0	0

Week ended August 5, 1905: No deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Aug. 5	Habil.....	15	0	0	0
5	Rosina.....	29	0	0	0

*Fumigation of vessels—Quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Mobile and New Orleans.*

AUGUST 6, 1905.

The steamship *Habil*, from New Orleans for Mobile, and the *Rosina*, from New Orleans for New York, had holds fumigated before fruit cargoes were taken on, and the living apartments fumigated before departure. The same is being done with the steamship *Viator*, now clearing for Mobile.

The latest action of the Ceiba board of health requires steamers from New Orleans to be in quarantine such time as will complete ten days from the port of departure, and those from Mobile to be six days. In consequence of this some of the shipping is being diverted to northern ports, the first boat being the *Rosina*, which cleared for New York on the 5th instant.

There is as yet no evidence of the yellow fever approaching this coast, and the general sanitary condition is good.

*Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended July 28, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 3 cases of yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. From July 1 to July 28, 29 cases of yellow fever; 6 deaths reported.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
July 22	España .....	15	0	0	0
27	Olympia .....	42	0	0	0

Steamers disinfected, 2.

*Yellow fever at Puerto Cortez and San Pedro.*

JULY 31, 1905.

The situation here is improving. The total number of cases up to July 31 was 30, of which 22 recovered, 7 died, and 1 remains on hand.

The total number of cases from May 25 to July 31 is 100, with 36 deaths.

Reports from San Pedro state that the situation there is improving, no deaths having been reported for three days, and no new cases.

In San Pedro, from June 18 to July 27, the total number of deaths from yellow fever was 109; to the 28th 2 more died, bringing the total up to 111.

The greater number of deaths was among the natives, who did not have proper attention; a great many of them died without any. The mortality among the foreigners has been small.

At Puerto Cortez the total number of foreigners dying from the disease was 3 out of 100 cases reported.

There have been no new cases reported here since the 27th.

*Period of absence of vessels from New Orleans to be six full days.*

JULY 31, 1905.

On receipt at this port of the cable from Doctor Souchon, demanding that steamers be six days in transit, a meeting of the board of health at Puerto Cortez was called, and it was decided that as New Orleans had demanded that steamers be six days in transit coming here Puerto Cortez should demand that steamers from New Orleans, unless they have a clean bill of health, should be quarantined here long enough to make up six full days from the date of their sailing from New Orleans.

#### ITALY.

*Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended—Infectious diseases in Italy during April, 1905.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, July 17 and 24, as follows:

During the week ended July 15, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 13	Lombardia .....	New York .....	1,041	110	1,450
15	Nord America .....	do .....	588	50	850
15	Roma .....	do .....	810	130	980

#### REJECTIONS ADVISED.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
July 13	Lombardia .....	21	2	11	.....	3	37
15	Nord America .....	21	3	10	.....	.....	34
15	Roma .....	11	.....	7	.....	2	20
		53	5	28	.....	5	91

*Week ended July 22, 1905.*

#### NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 19	Georgia .....	New York .....	151	15	160
19	Canopic .....	Boston .....	1,142	280	1,450
19	Königin Luise .....	New York .....	655	75	980
20	Perugia .....	do .....	364	65	750

#### PALERMO.

July 16	Nord America .....	New York .....	229	19	278
21	Perugia .....	do .....	362	25	500

*Rejections advised.*

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
July 19	Georgia .....	5	.....	2	.....	1	8
19	Canopie .....	43	5	21	.....	8	77
19	Königin Luise .....	10	.....	12	.....	7	29
20	Perugia .....	11	1	5	.....	3	20
	Total .....	69	6	40	.....	19	134

## PALERMO.

July 16	Nord America .....	22	.....	10	.....	3	35
21	Perugia .....	31	.....	33	1	2	67
	Total .....	53	.....	43	1	5	102

For the week ended July 20, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases were officially registered:

*Smallpox*.—Two cases in the Province of Lecce, 2 in the Province of Cosenza, 11 in the Province of Aquila, 4 at S. Michele in Teverina (Rome), 2 at Malo (Vicenza), 3 at Bagnatica (Bergamo), and 5 at Chiaromonte (Syracuse).

*Measles*.—Epidemic at Campagnatico (Rome) and at Zeltre (Bellum).

*Enteric fever*.—Cases are reported at Spezia and Rome.

The number of cases of infectious diseases for the month of April, 1905, was as follows: Measles, 14,702; scarlatina, 904; smallpox, 365; enteric fever, 1,193; diphtheria, 1,494; puerperal fever, 223; pulmonary tuberculosis, 604; malarial diseases, 9,284; pellagra, 347; hydrophobia, 3; anthrax, 85, and glanders, 2.

## JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Press reports in regard to cholera.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, July 15 and 22, as follows:

During the week ended July 8, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 807 crew and 707 passengers; 222 passengers and 5 crew were bathed and their body clothing was disinfected; 401 intending steerage immigrants for the United States were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease barred under the immigration laws.

The sanitary condition of Yokohama continues good.

No well-authenticated cases of plague seem to have occurred in Japan, including Formosa, since my last report.

Telegrams announcing the occurrence of individual cases of cholera in several localities have lately been appearing in the newspapers. This office is inclined to regard these reports as referring to cholérine, not true cholera. Press reports state that cholera has broken out in the Russian army in Manchuria. It is further stated that the Japanese troops are at present free from this disease, of which a few cases had previously broken out among them.

*Plague in Tokyo; infection spreading—Plague death at Shimonoseki from steamship Keijo Maru from Osaka.*

During the week ended July 15, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 777 crew and 91 passengers.

Yokohama seems to continue free from grave quarantinable disease, excluding leprosy. The same statement applies to Kobe and Nagasaki.

After a period of quiescence, plague has again made its appearance in Tokyo in spite of the rigid preventive measures that have been enforced. In that city a plague death occurred on the 19th instant, the patient having been previously removed from his residence in Fukagawa Ku (Tokyo) to the Honjo Infectious Disease Hospital. Another plague death was announced on the 20th instant in the same institution, the patient having been a resident of Honjo Ku, an employee of a dealer in waste paper, rags, etc. Among the members of this latter household an additional case of plague has since developed, making in all 3 cases of plague that have been reported in Tokyo since the date of my last letter. The occurrence of 2 cases of the disease in Honjo Ku indicates that the infection is spreading. On the 19th instant a plague-infected rat was found in Fukagawa Ku (Tokyo).

Shimonoseki telegrams report that a death from plague occurred in a hospital at that place on July 17. This patient's previous history shows that he had resided in Osaka from July 11 to July 15, on which latter date he took passage by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamship *Keijo Maru* for Korea. Becoming ill during the voyage, he landed at Shimonoseki, where he died, as above stated. It would seem that the infection was contracted at Osaka, where a plague death occurred on May 9. Through some oversight the *Keijo Maru* seems to have proceeded on her voyage to Fusan and Mokpo without having been subjected to suitable sanitary measures.

MEXICO.

*Reports from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, July 30 and August 7, as follows:

During the week ended July 31, 1905, no quarantinable disease was reported here or in Merida.

The following vessels were dispatched:

July 26, steamship *Orion*, British, to Galveston; crew, 37; fumigated.

July 26, steamship *Telefon*, Norwegian, to Mobile; crew, 19; passengers, 1; fumigated.

July 28, steamship *Matanzas*, American, to United States via Tampico; crew, 41.

July 29, steamship *Yucatan*, American, to New York via Habana; crew, 75; passengers from Progreso, 49 (to New York, 13).

July 30, steamship *Progreso*, Norwegian, Texas City; crew, 25; fumigated.

Week ended July 7, 1905.

Quarantinable diseases, none; deaths from other causes as follows: Gastro-enteritis, 3; malaria, 3; uremia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 2;

meningitis, 1; pellagra, 1, pernicious fever, 1; hepatitis, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; dysentery, 1; gastric fever, 1. Total for period July 23 to August 7, 1905, 16. Population from 6,000 to 7,000, probably.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

August 1, schooner *Laguna*, Norwegian, from Europe to Gulfport, United States, via Progreso; crew, 9; fumigated.

August 2, steamship *Tjomo*, Norwegian, to New York via Campeche; crew, 17.

August 5, steamship *Orizaba*, American, from Veracruz to New York via Habana, with crew, 77; passengers from Progreso, 82 (to New York, 29).

August 6, steamship *Galveston*, Norwegian, to Texas City; crew, 19; passengers, 5; fumigated.

*Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, August 7, as follows:

Week ended August 5, 1905.

August 2 inspected and passed American steamship *Matanzas*, bound for New York, via Cuba, with 41 in the crew and 6 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo and with live stock for Cuba. August 3 fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Dagfin*, bound for Galveston, via Port Arthur, with 21 in the crew; vessel sails in a small cargo of ixtle. Inspected and passed British steamship *Senator*, bound for Galveston, via Veracruz, with 39 in the crew; vessel sails in general cargo. While the *Senator* was here there occurred aboard of her 4 cases of illness, and I therefore placed the following indorsement on her bill under the head of "remarks:"

Second steward left in hospital, certificate of hospital physician attached, paludism; chief cook has a temperature of  $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  C., pulse 96; taken sick this morning. Engineer, steward, and 2 cooks had rises of temperature yesterday; clear to-day. Ship's physician's certificate attached. Regarding the last 3, cases indicate malaria, as far as I can obtain history.

August 4, inspected and passed British steamship *Tripoli*, bound for a point north of Hatteras via Cardenas, Cuba, with 26 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

August 5, inspected and passed Spanish steamship *Porto Rico*, bound for New Orleans, with 52 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. The *Porto Rico* declined to fumigate here. On arrival of this vessel 1 sailor was found sick and taken to the civil hospital, but was next day allowed to return to the vessel. I placed the following indorsement on her bill:

One sailor—temperature,  $38\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  C. Hospital physician's certificate attached, "Gastric fever." Temperature, from history, rises and falls alternate days. Pulse, 88. Nothing suspicious at present examination.

*Mortuary report.*—Diarrhea and enteritis, 2; diarrhea, 2; enteritis, 1; fistula in ano, 1; congenital debility, 1; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 2; paludism, 2; tetanus, 1. Estimated population, 20,000. Annual rate for the week, 31.20.

*Sanitary situation.*—I believe the situation has improved somewhat during the last week. Because of the exceedingly dry and hot weather of the last two weeks and the large amount of filling in of streets, lots, etc., in the lower portions of the city, many favorable resting places of the mosquitoes have been destroyed.

Tampico is not a yellow-fever endemic territory, and with a reasonable quarantine established against infected and presumably infected places would for all time remain clear of the disease.

*Reports from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 31 and August 8, as follows:

*Week ended July 29, 1905.*

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	2
Number of crew inspected.....	420
Number of passengers inspected.....	197

During the week 5 cases of yellow fever were reported in Veracruz, but no deaths. No other quarantinable disease was reported.

*Week ended August 5, 1905.*

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	300
Number of passengers inspected.....	115

Three cases and 1 death of yellow fever were reported during the week.

The steamship *Nor* arrived August 2, four days from New Orleans. At inspection made by the Mexican port physician 4 of the crew were found to have slightly elevated temperatures and were isolated on shore. The vessel was fumigated throughout by the Mexican health officials. The men soon recovered without presenting symptoms of yellow fever. During the vessel's stay in port, 4 days, I made three inspections of the ship with muster of the crew, taking temperatures, at one time, of all on board. No further cases of sickness occurred.

NICARAGUA.

*Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Yellow fever in Leon.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended August 1, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 3 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and phthisis pulmonalis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. On account of yellow fever in New Orleans 2 steamers will now clear from this port for Mobile and 2 for New Orleans.

News has been received here of the presence of yellow fever in Leon, Nicaragua.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 26	Bluefields .....	24	7	1	.....
30	Dictator .....	19	0	2	.....

*Period of absence of six full days required for vessels arriving from New Orleans—Fruit vessels fumigated before loading—Sanitary conditions good.*

AUGUST 3, 1905.

The local authorities have determined that all vessels plying between this port and New Orleans must have been out at sea six full days before they can enter here. The steamship *Corinto*, four and a half days from New Orleans, arrived in Bluefields July 31. It was sent out to sea for another thirty-six hours, as to complete the six days required.

Of the 4 steamers that have been running here, 2 are to continue plying to New Orleans and 2 are to go to Mobile. The Mobile ships will not carry passengers.

The Louisiana State board of health has ordered the burning of sulphur in the holds just prior to the taking on of fruit. The manager for the steamship company here has decided to burn sulphur in the Mobile ships, even though not ordered to do so.

Up to the present time the sanitary and health conditions of Bluefields are very satisfactory.

*Report from San Juan del Norte—Mortality—Sanitary conditions.*

Consul Ryder reports, July 17, as follows:

During the six months ended June 30, 1905, 22 deaths were recorded at this port. Of this number 9 were due to malarial fever, 4 to heart disease, 2 to dropsy, 3 accidental, 2 of congestion, 2 infants of worm fever.

There is at present no physician in the town or within 70 miles, and many of the deaths are really due to lack of proper care, nursing, and nourishing food.

The largest number of deaths usually occurs during the first three months in the year, and 17 were recorded in that period. This mortality is due to the dry season. The low water in the lagoons surrounding the locality becoming stagnant forms a breeding ground for mosquitoes, which, in connection with the miasma rising from the outlying swamps, generated by a tropical sun and wafted over the town by the strong land breezes prevailing at this season, results in many cases of malarial fever. For this reason the rainy seasons are considered more healthful.

#### PANAMA.

*Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever case removed from steamship Advance—Yellow fever on the Isthmus—Mortality during month of June, 1905.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 31, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health: Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, July 25, with 32 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

American steamship *Advance*, for New York, July 27, with 65 crew and 37 passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Harald*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, July 27, with 20 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Gera*, for New York via ports in Haiti, July 27, with 26 crew and no passengers.

Two passengers found with fever were refused passage on the steamship *Advance*, bound for New York, and sent to the hospital for observation. One of these cases proved to be estivo-autumnal malaria; the other a mild case of yellow fever, contracted in the town.

*Yellow fever on the Isthmus.*

From July 25 to 31 new cases of yellow fever and deaths from this disease have been reported on the Isthmus as follows: In Panama, 1 case, 3 deaths; Colon, 4 cases, 2 deaths.

Of the cases reported in Colon 1 came from Gorgona and died soon after admission to the hospital. A Jamaica negro was brought to the hospital July 26 in a moribund condition, death occurring in a few hours. The necropsy revealed the typical lesions of yellow fever and the diagnosis was made accordingly. This case is of special interest, as the general opinion prevails that the Jamaica negro is immune to the disease.

*Report of mortality during the month of June, 1905.*

MORTALITY STATISTICS OF COLON AND CRISTOBAL.

Estimated population of Colon and Cristobal .....	9,975
Number of deaths occurring in Colon .....	34
Number of deaths occurring in Cristobal .....	5
Number of deaths at Colon Hospital .....	17
Total .....	56

NOTE.—Of the above number of deaths occurring in both municipalities and at the hospital, only 1 was an employee of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

*Causes of death.*

I. General diseases:	
Malaria .....	3
Yellow fever .....	3
Tuberculosis .....	2
Anemia .....	1
Alcoholism .....	2
Syphilis .....	1
Measles .....	2
II. Diseases of the nervous system:	
Convulsions .....	3
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system:	
Phthisis .....	6
Consumption .....	1
Asthma .....	1
Pneumonia .....	3
V. Diseases of the digestive system:	
Diarrhea .....	3
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system:	
Nephritis .....	3
XIII. Violence:	
Concussion .....	1
Fractures (multiple) .....	2
XIV. Ill-defined diseases:	
Stillborn .....	3
Dropsy .....	2
Fever .....	8
Unknown .....	6

*Deaths by ages.*

1 month to 1 year .....	13	40 to 50 years .....	8
1 year to 5 years .....	1	50 to 60 years .....	7
5 to 10 years .....	0	60 to 70 years .....	0
10 to 15 years .....	1	Stillborn .....	3
15 to 20 years .....	1	Unknown .....	5
20 to 25 years .....	2		
25 to 30 years .....	3	Total .....	56
30 to 40 years .....	12		

*Deaths represented by respective nations.*

Colombia .....	9	United States .....	4
Jamaica .....	11	Spain .....	1
Panama .....	19	Austria .....	1
Barbados .....	1	Turkey .....	1
St. Lucia .....	1	China .....	1
Trinidad .....	1	Unknown .....	2
Venezuela .....	1		
Ecuador .....	1	Total .....	56
England .....	2		

*Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 28, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 2 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; 1 case of smallpox; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
July 22	J. B. Camors .....	Colon .....		1	0	(a)
22	Brewster .....	Boston via Port Antonio.	32	8	0	(a)
23	Alabama .....	New Orleans .....	20	0	0	0
24	Herald .....	Colon .....		4	0	(a)
26	Belvernon .....	Mobile .....	21	1	0	2
27	Fort Gaines .....	do .....	22	0	0	0

a Not inspected.

The agents of the steamship *Brewster* did not request certificates for the passengers bound for Jamaican ports; hence none were issued from this office.

*Fever cases noted on steamship Fort Morgan—No restrictions against arrivals from Colon and Panama.*

AUGUST 3, 1905.

When the *Fort Morgan*, which sailed from this port to-day bound to Mobile, arrived from Mobile I went on board to ascertain the condition of the crew. I found Dr. E. R. Cannon on board as representative of the quarantine service at Mobile. He and the captain told me that 2 of the crew had shown a rise of temperature for the past two or three days. Did not think it of much consequence from their statement, therefore did not examine them. The next day I went out to fumigate the holds of the vessel prior to her loading with

bananas and made the observation as noted at 11 a. m. August 2, 1905. This morning at 9 o'clock I asked Doctor Jumel to see these cases with me, and we made the observation noted at that hour. I obtained a specimen of urine from sailor A. Andersen and the analysis showed the absence of albumen.

I inclose a copy of the temperature and pulse record as furnished by Doctor Cannon. The low pulse is certainly remarkable.

After a most careful examination I made the following remarks on the certificate and did not recommend their detention:

Sailor A. Andersen and Fireman H. Johannesen arrived in port with rise of temperature. Nine o'clock to-day inspection shows Andersen's temperature 103, pulse 88; Johannesen's temperature 100½, pulse 68. Complete records will be furnished quarantine service at Mobile by Doctor Cannon, on board. Doctor Jumel also saw these cases and concurs in the opinion that they are not of a quarantinable nature. Holds of vessel fumigated before loading and living quarters just prior to departure.

Governor Díaz, of this place, informed me to-day that he would not permit the landing of any sick person from a vessel in this port. Nevertheless, no quarantine has been established against any other port, and there is free and uninterrupted communication with Colon and Panama.

#### *Fever cases on steamship Harald.*

The Norwegian steamship *Harald*, a fruit vessel, sailed from this port yesterday, bound for Mobile. She came from Colon; arrived here July 28, 1905; was in Colon six days; three nights was moored at the dock in Cristobal and three nights at the Colon docks. No cargo was handled during the night.

Yesterday noon I made an inspection of the crew and found 2 sailors with a rise of temperature. I made the following observation on the certificate:

Recommended detention of sailors John Vinciansen (temperature 102½, pulse 108; chill at 4 a. m. to-day) and A. Johansen (temperature 102½, pulse 114). Examination made at noon; time too short for positive diagnosis. Living apartments fumigated with sulphur under my supervision.

I cleared the vessel as having 18 members of the crew, but I learn that the manager of the United Fruit Company refused to have the men removed as recommended. A new manager has arrived, but has not been installed.

#### *Yellow fever.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, August 16, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

First yellow to-day.

OSTERHOUT.

## PERU.

*Report from Callao—Plague situation—Smallpox at Valparaiso.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 15, as follows:

## PLAGUE.

[From July 1 to 10, inclusive.]

	New cases.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Remaining.
Lima.....	5	4	0	7
Callao.....	0	0	0	1
Payta.....	4	3	0	1
Total.....	9	7	0	9

Press reports state that there were 150 new cases of smallpox in Valparaiso yesterday. The steamship *Santiago* presented a case of smallpox on board in Ilo on the 12th instant.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox—Plague in Cebu—Circular relative to vaccination on interisland vessels—Fumigation of vessels.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, June 29 and July 8, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila as follows: Smallpox, 1 case, no deaths; plague, 2 cases, 2 deaths.

At the port of Cebu during the same period plague was reported as follows: Plague, 2 cases, 2 deaths.

*Smallpox.*—Owing to the fact that the Service has been regularly engaged during the past few years in vaccinating the crews of inter-island vessels, and in order to still further facilitate this work, a circular letter, which is self-explanatory, copy of which is herewith inclosed, was issued by this office.

The only vessel clearing for the United States during the week was the United States army transport *Warren*, which left Manila on June 19, 1905, with 89 crew and 36 cabin passengers, for San Francisco via Nagasaki. Vessel carried no steerage passengers. Cargo inspected and so certified on manifests; 480 pieces of baggage and personal effects inspected and passed. Rejected portions of baggage and cargo held for disinfection. All on board inspected at hour of sailing.

[Circular letter.]

MANILA, P. I., June 15, 1905.

*To the masters, owners, and agents of vessels, and others concerned.*

SIR: Your attention is called to the fact, that during the past four years the quarantine service has endeavored to vaccinate the crews of all vessels plying between ports of the Philippine Islands.

In order to lessen the liability of smallpox occurring among the crews on vessels, and to reduce to a minimum the necessity for placing crews in quarantine when

smallpox is detected, this office asks your cooperation to the end that no new members of crews be employed who do not possess blue cards issued by this service. When any person applies for a position aboard your vessels, he should be required to show a quarantine service blue vaccination card. If he does not have one he should be sent to this office at once to be vaccinated before allowing him to go aboard. By giving us your assistance in this matter, commerce will be facilitated, your interests will be benefited, and the necessity for quarantining your vessels on account of unprotected members of the crew will be avoided.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,  
 Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

During the week ended July 1, 1905, quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila as follows: Smallpox, 1 case, no deaths; plague, 3 cases, 2 deaths.

At the port of Cebu during the same period no plague was reported.

During the week only one vessel cleared for the United States, the American steamer *Mississippi*, on July 1, 1905, for Boston and New York via Cebu. Vessel's living apartments and storerooms were fumigated. Final inspection of personnel will be made at Cebu.

#### WEST INDIES.

*Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions good.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, July 29, as follows:

Week ended July 29, 1905. Bills of health issued, 3; vessel fumigated, 1. The steamship *Titian* from Rio de Janeiro bound to New Orleans with cargo of coffee, 43 crew and 2 passengers, fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas.

The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

#### FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 72, including smallpox 6, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1905. Total number of deaths, 133, including measles 2, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 32, and 14 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 166, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, and 7 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 22, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

*London*.—One thousand one hundred and thirty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 17, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 13, enteric fever 7, and 83 from diarrhea.

The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,557 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 5 from whooping cough, and 16 from diarrhea.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 22, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 6.6, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 36.4, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 153 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 22, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 9.0, and the highest in Perth, viz, 19.8, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 510, including diphtheria 3, measles 21, scarlet fever 1, and 12 from whooping cough.

*JAPAN—Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended July 20, 1905. Estimated population, 159,041. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

*SPAIN—Barcelona.*—Ten days ended July 31, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 397, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 10, measles 22, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 2, and 40 from tuberculosis.

*WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.*—Two weeks ended July 21, 1905. Census population, 12,019. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from tuberculosis.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to August 18, 1905.*

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Shanghai .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
India:				
Bombay .....	June 13-July 11 .....		13	
Calcutta .....	May 27-July 8 .....		21	
Madras .....	June 3-July 8 .....		15	
Straits Settlements:				
Wellesley .....	May 5 .....	1	.....	
Singapore .....	May 6 .....	1	.....	

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Goree-Dakar .....	May 31 .....		1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 27-July 16 ..	200	86	
São Paulo .....	June 15 .....	1		
British Honduras:				
Belize .....	June 30-July 20..	4	2	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe ...	June 24-July 1...	1		On ss. Montevideo, from Colon and way ports.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil .....	June 1-July 11...		24	
Guatemala:				
Livingston .....	June 10-July 29..	19	10	
Zacapa .....	August 3 .....		9	
Honduras:				
Choloma .....	July 26 .....	10	4	
Puerto Cortez .....	May 25-July 31 ..	100	36	
San Pedro .....	June 18-July 27..		111	
Mexico:				
Tehuantepec .....	June 24-July 1...	1		
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tierra Blanca, and Veracruz).	June 18-Aug. 5 ..	17	7	
Nicaragua:				
Leon .....	August 1 .....			Present.
Panama:				
Colon .....	June 16-Aug. 5 ..	37	10	
Corozal .....	June 16-22 .....	2		
Empire .....	June 16-22 .....	1		
La Boca .....	June 16-22 .....	2		
Panama .....	June 16-July 29..	44	20	
Paraiso .....	June 23-28 .....	1		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo .....	June 11-July 22..	4	4	

## PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
East London .....	May 20-June 24..	10	3	
King Williams Town..	May 20-June 24..	2		
Queenstown .....	May 20-27 .....	1		
Arabia:				
Aden .....	May 21-28 .....	2		
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle .....	May 13-June 13..	3		
Sydney .....	May 6-June 6....	6	1	
Northern Rivers District.	May 6-13 .....	2	1	
Queensland—				
Brisbane .....	May 27-June 17..	3	2	
Ipswich .....	May 31 .....		1	
Maryborough .....	June 10-17 .....	10	7	
Brazil:				
Bahia .....	May 13-27 .....	14		
Maranhao .....	June 1-8 .....	1	1	
Campos .....	June 15-30 .....	2		
Rio de Janeiro .....	June 4-July 16..	8	3	
Rio Grande do Sul .....	July 4 .....			Present.
Chile:				
Antofagasta .....	June 24-July 7..	3	1	
China:				
Fuchau .....	June 29 .....	3		
Hongkong .....	May 6-July 1 ...	138	130	
Egypt:				
Alexandria .....	July 22-29 .....	8	7	
General .....	May 20-June 22..	40	20	
Port Said .....	June 25-July 13..	4	3	
Formosa:				
General .....	May 1-June 30...	986	848	
Great Britain:				
Manchester .....	June 12 .....		1	On ss. Hylas from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	July 17.....		1	
Honolulu.....	July 5.....	2	2	
Olaa.....	June 30.....		1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	153,780	118,084	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	9,717	7,521	
Bengal.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	128,045	114,339	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	375,602	342,410	
Punjab.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	441,428	373,506	
Burma.....	Dec. 4-June 24...	1,676	1,489	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	Oct. 29-June 10...	14,000	11,068	
Assam.....	Mar. 5-June 10...	2		Imported.
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	10,138	1,802	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 29-June 10...	16,179	14,078	
Central India.....	Oct. 29-June 10...	4,859	3,863	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	40,568	35,161	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-June 24...	5,379	2,721	
N. W. F. Province.....	Mar. 18-June 10...	4	4	Do.
Grand total.....		1,195,085	1,021,441	
Japan:				
Chiba Ken.....	May 29.....		1	
Honjo Ku.....	July 22.....	2		
Kagawa Ken (Island of Shikoku).....	May 30-June 16...	34		
Shimonoseki.....	July 17.....		1	
Tokyo.....	Apr. 18-July 22...	14	6	
Mauritius.....	June 8-15.....	7	8	
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 20.....	2	1	June 4, case of plague on coasting vessel.
Cerro de Pasco.....	June 1-10.....	1	1	
Lima.....	June 1-July 10...	14	7	
Mollendo.....	June 1-20.....	3	3	
Payta.....	June 20-July 10...	6	4	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	May 27-June 17...	8	7	
Manila.....	May 27-July 1...	7	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 10-17.....		2	
Wilkesley.....	May 5.....	1		
Turkey:				
Adalia.....	July 17.....	1		

## SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town.....	May 27-June 24...	5		
Sierra Leone.....	June 9-16.....	50		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-30.....		43	
Belgium:				
General.....	June 3-17.....		9	
Brussels.....	June 10-17.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 24-July 8...		3	
Maranhao.....	June 1-8.....	1		
Porto Alegre.....	July 4.....		17	
Pernambuco.....	May 24-June 15...		467	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 27-July 16...	70	21	
Rio Grande do Sul.....	July 19.....			Epidemic.
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John.....	July 8-15.....	1		On sch. Annie Laurie.
Quebec—				
Sherbrooke.....	July 1-31.....	5		
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	July 8-21.....	102	29	
Iquique.....	July 15-22.....	1		
Valparaiso.....	To July 14.....	1,950		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 30-May 13...	4		

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Cartagena .....	June 10-24 .....	2	2	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen .....	June 3-10 .....	1	.....	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil .....	June 1-July 11 .....	.....	6	
Egypt:				
General .....	.....	234	38	
France:				
Lyons .....	July 2-9 .....	1	.....	
Paris .....	June 17-July 29 .....	87	12	
St. Etienne .....	June 7-30 .....	2	.....	
Germany:				
General .....	June 17-24 .....	9	.....	
Bremen .....	June 3-10 .....	2	.....	
Gibraltar .....	June 4-July 23 .....	3	.....	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast .....	June 17-July 1 .....	1	1	
Birmingham .....	June 18-July 22 .....	15	8	
Bristol .....	June 18-July 22 .....	7	.....	
Cardiff .....	June 3-July 25 .....	6	4	
Derby .....	July 22-29 .....	.....	1	
Dundee .....	July 1-8 .....	.....	1	
Edinburgh .....	July 1-8 .....	.....	1	
Glasgow .....	June 24-Aug. 1 .....	.....	8	
Leth .....	July 1-8 .....	.....	2	
London .....	June 17-July 29 .....	28	1	
Manchester .....	July 15-22 .....	1	.....	
Newcastle on Tyne .....	June 10-July 29 .....	15	.....	
Nottingham .....	July 22-29 .....	1	.....	
Sheffield .....	June 17-24 .....	1	.....	
Southampton .....	July 15 .....	1	.....	On ss. Carisbrooke Castle from Cape Town.
Greece:				
Athens .....	June 24-July 1 .....	.....	1	
India:				
Bombay .....	May 31-July 11 .....	.....	44	
Calcutta .....	May 26-July 1 .....	.....	10	
Karachi .....	May 27-July 9 .....	21	3	
Madras .....	May 27-July 7 .....	.....	12	
Italy:				
Catania .....	June 13-July 27 .....	.....	49	
Messina .....	June 17-July 2 .....	7	.....	
Palermo .....	June 17-July 22 .....	7	1	
Japan:				
Moji .....	June 29 .....	1	.....	On ss. Ohio.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico .....	June 17-July 15 .....	35	19	
Panama:				
Bocas del Toso .....	July 22-29 .....	1	.....	
Peru:				
Callao .....	June 12 .....	2	.....	On Chilean ss. Aconcagua.
.....	July 11 .....	1	.....	On Chilean ss. Palena.
.....	July 12 .....	1	.....	On board ss. Santiago.
Philippine Islands:				
Ilo .....	June 3-July 1 .....	3	1	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan .....	May 1-June 30 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Russia:				
Moscow .....	June 13-July 22 .....	42	20	
Odessa .....	May 28-July 15 .....	41	10	
St. Petersburg .....	June 10-July 15 .....	31	6	
Warsaw .....	April 1-8 .....	.....	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona .....	June 10-July 31 .....	.....	21	
Seville .....	May 1-June 30 .....	.....	2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople .....	June 4-July 23 .....	.....	13	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo .....	May 1-June 15 .....	.....	3	Increase.
West Indies:				
Grenada .....	June 1-29 .....	9	.....	

## Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	July 29	6,000	7										
Aix la Chapelle	July 15	143,891	46	2									5
Alexandretta	do	9,000	9										
Amherstburg	July 29	2,250	1										
Do	Aug. 5	2,250	0										
Do	Aug. 12	2,250	0										
Amsterdam	July 29	553,513	154	19						1	1	2	1
Athens	July 15	200,000		7					5			2	1
Do	July 22	200,000		12					2	1			
Bahia	July 15	230,000	62	3						1			1
Barmen	July 22	154,700	34	4									1
Belfast	do	358,693	144							2		1	2
Beirut	July 15	80,000	a 18										
Do	July 22	80,000	a 18										
Belize	Aug. 3	9,100	3										
Bergen	July 22	80,600	11								1	1	
Birmingham	July 27	542,959	146										5
Bombay	July 11	776,006	480	31	48	1		7				8	
Bremen	July 8	208,000	83	19								3	2
Do	July 15	208,000	73	9									1
Do	July 22	208,000	65	8							1	2	1
Bristol	July 29	358,515	75							1			
Brunswick	do	130,000											
Brussels	July 22	586,936	134	12								1	2
Budapest	July 15	408,200										1	2
Do	July 22	408,200									3		5
Cape Town	July 1	190,000											
Do	July 8	190,000											
Cardiff	July 22	180,054	33	5								1	
Do	July 29	180,054	36	5									
Cartagena	July 22	30,000	21	2									
Do	July 29	30,000	17										
Catania	July 20	153,523	98	3				1		12			
Christiania	July 22	224,000	65									3	1
Coburg	July 15	23,640	7	1									
Do	July 23	23,640	8	2									
Cognac	July 22	19,483	4	2									
Do	July 29	19,483	7	3									
Cologne	July 22	426,076	247	19						1		1	3
Colombo	July 1	155,869	108							4			
Do	July 8	155,869	105							1			
Corunna	July 22	50,000	33	3									
Do	July 29	50,000	25	3									
Crefeld	July 15	111,579	27										
Do	July 22	111,579	24										
Dublin	do	378,994	153							2			1
Edinburgh	do	336,390	102									2	4
Fiume	July 23	40,000											
Flushing	July 29	19,719	5										
Frankfort on the Main	July 22	330,000	96										2
Funchal	July 23	44,049	23	2									
Do	July 30	44,049	33	2									
Geneva	July 8	115,600	31								3		
Do	July 15	115,600	36							2			
Georgetown	June 3	36,567	55	7									
Do	June 10	36,567	51	8									
Do	June 17	36,567	23	1									
Do	June 24	36,567	56	5									
Do	July 1	36,567	74	7									
Gothenburg	July 29	136,800	34	4									
Girgenti	July 15	25,069	12										
Do	July 22	25,069	16										
Glasgow	July 28	809,986	248						1			1	14
Halifax	Aug. 5	40,787	14										
Hamburg	July 22	772,852	204	31							1	1	3
Do	July 29	772,852	214	26								1	2
Havre	July 22	130,196	43	7									
Hull	do	258,127	66										2
Karachi	July 9	108,644	93		25								5

a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Kingston, Canada .....	Aug. 4	18,444	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	Aug. 11	18,444	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingston, Jamaica .....	July 22	52,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Palmas .....	July 15	49,500	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 22	34,972	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lausanne .....	July 8	52,000	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 15	52,000	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leeds .....	July 29	456,787	173	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
Leipzig .....	July 22	507,602	233	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
Leith .....	do	81,664	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Licata .....	July 15	25,500	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Do .....	July 22	25,500	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Liverpool .....	do	730,143	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	3
Do .....	July 29	730,143	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	6
London .....	July 22	7,010,172	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	11	21	26
Lyon .....	July 23	500,000	183	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainz .....	July 22	90,500	39	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 29	90,500	39	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannheim .....	July 22	159,977	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mazatlan .....	do	20,000	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 29	20,000	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messina .....	July 22	107,000	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Monte Cristi .....	July 29	1,200	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nottingham .....	July 22	250,000	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Nuremberg .....	July 15	285,000	112	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Palermo .....	do	310,000	180	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 22	310,000	152	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama .....	July 29	20,000	26	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .....	do	115,000	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port au Prince .....	July 17	60,000	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 24	60,000	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prague .....	July 15	223,945	117	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do .....	July 22	223,945	123	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Puerto Cabello .....	June 3	14,000	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	June 10	14,000	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec .....	Aug. 5	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheims .....	July 23	108,385	51	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 30	108,385	72	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rotterdam .....	July 29	374,330	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Georges, Bermnda .....	July 22	2,189	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 29	2,189	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John, N. B. ....	Aug. 5	40,711	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John, Antigua .....	July 1	15,844	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 8	15,844	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 15	15,844	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 22	15,844	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Petersburg .....	July 15	1,500,000	843	98	...	...	...	2	...	25	30	20	45	11
St. Stephen, N. B. ....	Aug. 5	2,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salford .....	July 22	231,514	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
San Feliu de Guixols .....	July 23	11,333	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 30	11,333	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz de Tenerife .....	July 22	40,000	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santander .....	July 23	53,574	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheffield .....	July 22	430,000	147	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Smyrna .....	July 2	63,000	67	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 9	63,000	88	24	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 23	63,000	76	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Solingen .....	July 22	47,000	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton .....	do	114,897	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stockholm .....	July 15	318,398	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Stuttgart .....	July 27	260,000	92	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tarragona .....	July 29	19,600	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trapani .....	July 15	61,477	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	July 22	61,477	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste .....	do	193,387	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Tuxpam .....	July 25	13,000	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do .....	Aug. 1	13,000	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venice .....	July 22	169,417	66	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	...
Veracruz .....	July 29	32,000	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vienna .....	July 22	1,897,630	662	107	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	7	...

## Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
West Hartlepool .....	July 22	66,500	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor, N. S. ....	Aug. 5	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg .....	July 29	80,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Aug. 5	80,000	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Zurich .....	July 22	165,749	45	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.



